ADMINISTRATION REPORT, MADRAS.

1908-1909.

00134046

B. B. R. A. SOCIE

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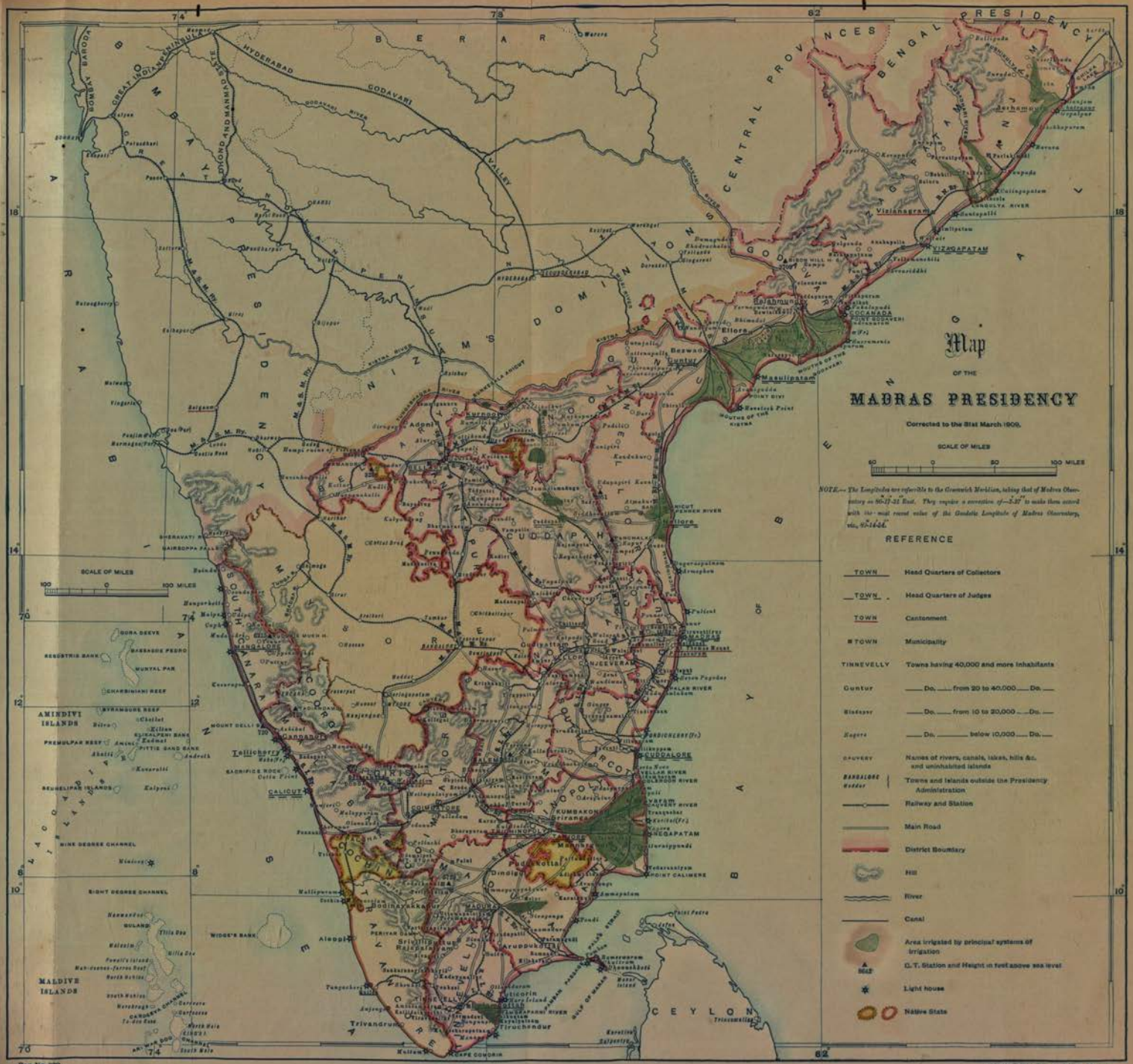
Map
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Corrected to the 31st March 1900.
SCALE OF MILES
60 0 50 100 MILES
NOTE.—The Longitudes are referible to the Greenwich Meridian, taking that of Madras Observatory as 80-17-21 East. They require a correction of—2.37" to make them accord with the most recent value of the Geodetic Longitude of Madras Observatory, viz., 80-16-58.
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TOWN Head Quarters of Judges
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PENNAR
PALAR
CAUVERY
VAIGAI
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VIZAGAPATAM
Ellore
Bezwada
Masulipatam
Guntur
Nellore
CUDDAPAH
BELLARY
ANANTAPUR
KURNOOL
KISTNA
NILGIRI HILLS
SALEM
COIMBATORE
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
CALICUT
MALABAR
SOUTH CANARA
NORTH CANARA
BANGALORE
KUDDALORE
CONJEVERAM
PONDICHERRY (Fr.)
KARIKAL (Fr.)
NEGAPATAM
PAMBAN
Dindigul
Palni
Periyar
Aruppukotta
Srivilliputtur
Ramnad
Sivaganga
Pudukotta
Tanjore
Kumbakonam
Mayavaram
Chidambaram
Vellupuram
Cuddalore
Tellicherry
Cannanore
Mangalore
Coondapoor
Honore
Karwar
Goa
Ankola
Sirsi
Belgaum
Dharwar
Gadag
Bellary
Adoni
Kurnool
Nandyal
Cumbum
Kalyandrug
Penukonda
Hindupur
Madakasira
Tumkur
Chitaldroog
Shimoga
Kadur
Hassan
Mysore
Seringapatam
Coimbatore
Erode
Karur
Dindigul
Madura
Tinnevelly
Palamcottah
Tuticorin
Aluppi
Trivandrum
Quilon
Cochin
Calicut
Cannanore
Tellicherry

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

134046

1908-1909.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1908–1909 follows the same lines as the report of the previous year. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated and, wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1908–1909, the fact has been noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The year under review was on the whole a prosperous one. The season was fair and the rainfall for the whole Presidency was above the average; some districts however suffered from a shortage of rain at times when it was much needed. The price of food grains remained high and the demand for agricultural labour was consequently always strong, the extent of land under cultivation being considerably above normal. Trade was good. The total imports and exports of the Presidency by sea reached a record figure. The country remained in a state of comparative tranquillity, but crime as a whole increased slightly. The state of the finances was favourable; the revenue showed an increase under most heads and the year closed with a provincial surplus of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. The birth rate for the year was the highest yet recorded. In the latter part of the year 1908 the Royal Commission upon Decentralization held sittings in Madras and Rajahmundry: fifty witnesses in all were examined; they comprised representatives from all the important departments of Government, retired officials, and a number of independent gentlemen.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. The office of Governor of the Madras Presidency was held throughout the year by His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. The Hon'ble Mr. H. Bradley, C.S.I., I.C.S., who was a Temporary Member of Council, having resigned his office on the 6th April 1908, Mr. M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E., was appointed Temporary Member of Council in his place and continued to hold that office until the return from leave of the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, C.S.I., I.C.S., in the following August. On November 9th, 1908, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., resigned his office and the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E., was appointed a Member of Council in his stead.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours.

First Tour. Cochin and Coimbatore.

3. His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., made four tours during the year. On his first tour which commenced on the 20th October 1908, His Excellency visited the Cochin forests and Coimbatore. At Coimbatore His Excellency inspected the Agricultural College and Research Institute, the Glass Museum and the Municipal Hospital and returned to Madras on 1st November 1908.

Second Tour Madura.

4. His Excellency's next tour was in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts. Leaving Madras on the 22nd of November 1908, His Excellency arrived at Mandapam on the following day where he held a conference with His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, the President of the Railway Board and the authorities of the South Indian and the Ceylon Railways on the subject of the railway connection of Ceylon and India by way of Manaar. His Excellency visited Pamban and Rámésvaram and inspected the mainland terminus, sites of landing places, etc., at Dhanushkodi and Port Ampthill. Leaving Mandapam on the 25th November 1908,

Tinnevelly. His Excellency visited Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, Nazareth and Tuticorin and received and replied to addresses from the Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin Municipal Councils, the Tinnevelly District Board, the Siva and Vishnu Devastanam Committees in Tinnevelly and the Bishop and the Clergy of the Church Mission Society, Tinnevelly. While at Tinnevelly His Excellency gave an audience to a deputation of the Settlement Representation Committee and while at Tuticorin His Excellency received a deputation of the local Chamber of Commerce and visited various public and private institutions. On his way to Nazareth His Excellency inspected the Srivaikuntam anicut and at Nazareth he laid the foundation stone of a new school. The opportunity afforded by this visit to Tinnevelly was taken to present sanads conferring the titles of "Rao Bahadur" and "Rao Sahib" on M.R.Ry. J. Dharma Ranga Razu Garu and D. Diravia Nadar Avargal, respectively. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 3rd December 1908.

Third Tour. Cuddapah. 5. During his third tour, which lasted from the 15th to the 22nd of December 1908, His Excellency visited Cuddapah, Kurnool and Guntúr districts. At Cuddapah His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Cuddapah Municipal Council and the District Board, gave an audience to a deputation of the District Association and inspected the Hospital and the Municipal High school.

Kurnool. From Cuddapah His Excellency went to Kurnool where he received and replied to addresses from the Kurnool and Nandyal Municipal Councils, visited various public and private institutions and places of interest, and laid the foundation stone

Banganapalle. of the Municipal High school hostel. His Excellency next visited Banganapalle in connection with the investiture of Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur with full powers in the administration of Banganapalle State. Here His Excellency received an address from the Banganapalle Municipal Council and laid the foundation stone of the new municipal market. His Excellency also received a State visit from the

Nandyal. Nawab. *En route* to Guntúr from Banganapalle His Excellency visited Nandyal

Guntúr. where he inspected the hospital and the S.P.G. Church. At Guntúr His Excellency received addresses from the Guntúr Municipal Council, the District Board and the Ongole Municipal Council and visited the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital for Women and Children and the Municipal Hospital.

Fourth Tour. 6. His Excellency's fourth tour, which lasted from the 25th January to 16th February 1909, included visits to Calcutta and the districts of Ganjám, Vizaga-

Vizianagram. patam and Gódávari. On his way to Calcutta His Excellency visited Vizianagram where he received an address from the Vizianagram Municipal Council and inspected various institutions and places of interest. On returning from Calcutta

Ganjám district. His Excellency visited Chatrapur, Berhampur and Russellkonda in the Ganjam district. At Berhampur His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Chicacole, Parlákimedi and Berhampur Municipal Councils and the District Board and laid the foundation stone of the new laboratory of the Kallikota College; at Chatrapur His Excellency received a deputation of the Uriyas and at Russellkonda

Vizagapatam district. inspected the reservoir. His Excellency then proceeded to Waltair in the Vizagapatam district where he received an address from the Vizagapatam Municipal Council; gave audience to a deputation of the representatives of the people of the district; and visited several public and private institutions and places of interest

Gódávari district. in the locality. In the Gódávari District His Excellency visited Cocanada and Rajahmundry. At Cocanada His Excellency received addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board; gave audience to two deputations from the Native Chamber of Commerce and the District Association; laid the foundation

stone of the Orphanage to be built by the Raja of Pithápuram; visited several institutions and inspected the municipal water-works. While at Rajahmundry His Excellency received an address from the Municipal Council and visited all the local institutions, public and private. His Excellency took this opportunity of also inspecting the Dowlaishwaram anicut and the Public Works Department workshops. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 16th February 1909.

Travancore, (M.E. 1083.)* *Part II, paras. 10 to 28.* Legislation.

7. The Legislative Council of Travancore held four ordinary meetings and one special meeting in the course of the year; no new regulations were passed but bills relating to Treasure Trove, Arms, and Factories were introduced and referred to committees.

Revenue and Finance.

8. For the first time for several years the total revenue of the State exceeded the gross expenditure for the year. There was an increase in the receipts derived from land revenue, excise, stamps, and customs—in the latter case largely owing to the introduction of a new export tariff on copra, cocoanut-oil and cocoanuts; the revenue derived from salt was, on the other hand, considerably less than in the previous year as a result of the reduction in the duty levied upon that article. The Shencottah-Quilon Railway again showed a loss on the year's working, but the amount of the loss was less than in the year preceding; the sum paid by the State as guaranteed interest decreased accordingly.

Adminstration of the Land.

9. Settlement work proceeded steadily throughout the year and the new rates were introduced in two more taluks before its close. Less resort than formerly was had to the employment of coercive processes for the collection of land revenue; notwithstanding this the arrear balance at the end of the year was little more than half what it was at its commencement. Very little use was made of the Agricultural Loans Regulation during the year; as this has also been the case in previous years steps are being taken to amend the regulation and render its operation more simple.

Protection.

10. The scale of pay of all ranks of the police force was raised; detection was however not quite so good as in the previous year, nor was the proportion of stolen property recovered so high. The number of offences under the Penal Code rose slightly, but the total number of offences committed declined; the percentage of persons convicted to persons charged fell from 33 to 31. The two district jails were abolished during the year and all convicts are now kept in the Central jail or in the local lock-ups. In the civil courts there was generally speaking a decrease in litigation, both the number of original suits and appeals filed in the course of the year showing a decline.

Education.

11. The most important reform in the educational department was the opening of all Government boys' schools to members of the Eazhava caste. The percentage of children under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 28; it is a noteworthy fact that 26 per cent. of the children attending school were girls. The Law College at Trivandrum increased considerably in popularity but the number of students reading in the ordinary Arts Colleges declined slightly.

Cochin. (M.E. 1083.) *Part II, paras. 29 to 50.* Legislation.

12. Seven new regulations, four of which related to Revenue Recovery, Salt, Stamps, and Factories were passed into law during the year. An important commission was constituted to enquire and report regarding the relations between landlord and tenant in the State.

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* The year 1083 of the Malayalam Era commenced on 16th August 1907 and ended on 15th August 1908.

Revenue and Finance.

13. Receipts showed a decline of about Rs. ·86 lakhs while expenditure increased by Rs. 2·2 lakhs when compared with the previous year. There were increases in the revenue derived under Land Revenue, Stamps, Public Works and Railway, but this was more than counterbalanced by large decreases under Salt and Forests. The increase in expenditure was largely the result of the adjustment to ordinary expenditure of sums previously treated as advances to the Forest and Tramway departments. Although loans to the extent of Rs. 3·9 lakhs were paid off during the year the net liability of the State showed but a small decrease owing to the accumulation on its hands of considerable sums on account of the palace and devaswoms funds. The account department was in the course of the year reconstituted and made independent of the huzur secretariat.

Administration of the Land.

14. Receipts from land revenue exclusive of arrears amounted to Rs. 9·22 lakhs which was 98·7 per cent. of the current demand; in the collection of this sum coercive measures were very sparingly used. The survey of the State undertaken ten years previously was brought to a close in the year under review; the work of settlement was also completed except for the preparation of records.

Protection.

15. The police force underwent a thorough and complete reorganisation during the year; the detection of grave crime still left much to be desired but there was an improvement in the tracing and recovery of stolen property. In the course of the year the revenue staff were completely relieved of their magisterial work by the appointment of seven whole time magistrates, one with first-class and six with second-class powers. In the civil courts the disposal of work was better than in the previous year.

Production and Distribution.

16. The Forest Department was also reorganised during the year. The area of forest remained unchanged, but an additional 450 square miles were notified for reservation. The forest tramway worked at a loss. A new department of agriculture was constituted and an experimental farm at which operations were begun on a moderate scale was opened.

Education.

17. The number of State schools remained unchanged, but the teaching staff employed in these schools was reorganised. It is estimated that 64·6 per cent. of the boys and 25·5 per cent. of the girls of school-going age residing in the State, attended schools.

Pudukkottai. (Fasli 1318.)*
Part II, paras. 51 to 63.

18. His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai was compelled by ill-health to leave his State in March 1909 for a lengthy stay in Europe; for the Government of the State in his absence, a council of three with Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S., as President, was formed.

Administration of the Land.

19. Though the season was not on the whole favourable owing to a lack of rain in the months of November and December, it was better than that of the previous fasli and the area of land under cultivation showed an increase. Revenue collections improved and considerable progress was also made in dealing with the arrears of previous faslis. A scheme for the settlement of two of the taluks was

Protection.

in preparation. Regulations to amend the Court Fees Act and to control the use of motor-vehicles in the State were passed during the year. The police force continued under the management of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The disposal of work was good in the criminal courts and in the civil courts

Production and distribution.

satisfactory. The Forest department was reorganised and separated from the Salt and Abkári during the year. The outturn of work by the Public Works department was not so great as in the previous year and left much to be desired;

* July 1908 to June 1909.

efforts are being made to improve this branch of the administration. The finances of the State were in a satisfactory condition, the revenue showing a considerable increase more especially under the heads of Land Revenue and Stamps. The general health of the people was fair. Work on the water-supply project for the town of Pudukkóttai was begun during the year. Elementary education continued to make marked progress and it is estimated that now 25 per cent. of the population of school-going age attend school against 18 per cent. two years ago; the Pudukkóttai College was maintained in an efficient state. Revenue and Finance.

20. The Nawab of Banganapalle was formally installed by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in December 1908, on which date the Assistant Political Agent, who had previously been in charge of the administration, was withdrawn. The season was on the whole satisfactory and the yield of the crops generally good. The land revenue demand increased considerably owing to the introduction of new settlement rates and to an increase in the area under cultivation. The Nawab exercised the powers of a final court of appeal in criminal matters, and had a revisionary jurisdiction in civil cases; the amount of crime was small and the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, was satisfactory. Village roads, water-supplies and sanitation received attention during the year: in Banganapalle town the efforts of the newly formed Municipality were directed chiefly to the opening up of congested areas. The Education Department underwent reorganisation and a supervisor was appointed; 19 schools were maintained by the State, for 4 of which new buildings were erected. **Banganapalle.** *Part II, paras. 64 to 71.*

21. The Raja was married during the year to the youngest daughter of Shahaji Raja Sahib, the late chief of Akalhot. The rainfall compared unfavourably with the average fall of previous years, and towards the end of the year the scarcity of water was keenly felt; none the less the crops on the whole fared well and the high prices compensated agriculturalists to some extent for what deficiency there was. Revenue receipts rose from about Rs. ·6 lakh to Rs. 1·5 lakhs, mainly owing to large payments made by the General Sandur Mining Company in accordance with the terms of their lease. The public health was not good, cholera being prevalent in the summer months and fever throughout the year. The number of pupils receiving instruction in the State remained approximately the same as in the previous year. **Sandur.** *Part II, paras. 72 to 78.*

22. The south-west monsoon was favourable. Though the north-east monsoon was a failure, the rains in the dry and hot weather periods were remarkably good. There was a general rise in the prices of food-grains. **Condition of the People. (Fasli 1318.)** *Part II, paras. 79 and 80.*

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

23. The current demand on account of peshkash or revenue payable by permanently-settled estates decreased slightly. Quit-rent payable to Government on shrotriyam villages also showed a small decrease. The assessment on ryotwari holdings increased by Rs. 1·62 lakhs to a total of Rs. 490·6 lakhs; this was mainly owing to the expansion of cultivation and the introduction of resettlement rates in two taluks of the Cuddapah district. The revenue derived from water-rate and second crop water charges was also higher than in the previous year, the increase being nearly Rs. 72,000. Owing to the shortage of water in certain districts, remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 14·1 lakhs or nearly three times the amount allowed in the year preceding. The total current demand on account of **Realization of Land Revenue. (Fasli 1317.)** *Part II, paras. 82 to 89.*

land revenue and cesses for the year was Rs. 690·8 lakhs, of which 98·2 per cent. was collected before the close of the fasli. The collection of arrears from the previous year was 77·2 per cent. of the demand. The balance of land revenue including arrears of previous faslis due at the end of the fasli was Rs. 15·2 lakhs. Coercive processes were very sparingly used for collection purposes, the ease with which the land revenue was collected being shown by the fact that only one pattadar in every 1,100 had any property sold for failure to pay. The amount of loans and advances made to ryots during the year for agricultural purposes was considerably greater than in the previous year. The charges on account of district administration amounted to about 7 per cent. of the revenue and cesses realized, but this figure is exclusive of the costs of village establishments.

Survey.
Part II, paras. 90 to 93.

24. Six survey parties were at work during the year in Ganjám, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. A section of the Kurnool party moved into the Vayalpad taluk of the Cuddapah district in the course of the year. Owing to heavy sub-division work and other causes the outturn of work fell short of the forecast. The area completed under revision and resurveys was 1,637 square miles. The measurement of supplemental sub-divisions over an area of 1,455 square miles, as a result of the employment of Special Revenue staffs in conjunction with the Survey staffs, was also completed during the year. Village maps for 2,139 square miles were published during the year in addition to 18 district touring maps, nine taluk maps and town and ward maps relating to two municipalities.

Settlement.
Part II, paras. 94 to 101.

25. The five parties which were at work at the end of the previous year all continued their operations throughout the year under review. Proposals for the resettlement of the Chingleput district, of the cantonments of Poonamallee and Pallávaram, and of the Chicacole taluk of the Ganjám district were submitted to Government during the year and were approved after its close. The introduction of the new rates into the taluks of Jammalamadugu and Proddatur in the Cuddapah district was completed, while the work which was in progress in the Cuddapah taluk has since been finished. Proposals were submitted for the resettlement of Cumbum and Markapur taluks in the Kurnool district and have since been approved by Government. In Tinnevelly the new rates were completely introduced into the Tenkási taluk and into nearly all the villages in the taluks of Tinnevelly and Ambásamudram. The work in the two latter taluks has since been completed. Work preliminary to resettlement was finished in the Coimbatore, Bhaváni, Satyamangalam, Erode, Karúr, Palladam and Dhárápuram taluks of the Coimbatore district. The expenditure of the Settlement Department during the year amounted to Rs. 4,76,125 and that from the commencement of operations up to the close of the year to Rs. 1,63,39,811. The aggregate land revenue demand of the districts either newly settled or resettled was Rs. 5,30,50,207 representing an addition of 26·7 per cent. to the demand prior to resettlement.

Land Records.
Part II, paras. 102 and 103.

26. A Land Records Tahsildar was posted at the end of the year to Madura. North Arcot was, at the close of the year, the only district without a Land Records staff. In Ganjám, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Tinnevelly where survey and settlement were in progress, the Land Records staff was employed in connection with these operations, while in the remaining districts, it was engaged partly in operations preliminary to maintenance, such as the preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers and the scrutiny and completion of field maps after remeasurement, wherever necessary, and partly in attending to current maintenance. The

preliminary operations had nearly reached completion in Vizagapatam (except in the villages to be resurveyed) as well as in parts of Gódávari, Kistna, Bellary and Anantapur. Survey schools for Revenue Inspectors and karnams were held in almost all districts under maintenance. The Land Records staff also renewed and repaired a large number of survey marks, besides check-measuring and mapping a portion of the sub-divisions sanctioned during the year. As a rule, the ryots did not evince much interest in the renewal and repair of survey marks. Proposals were made by the Board during the year for the revision of the Standing Orders on the subject of maintenance of Land Records. Village registers and firka books were written up and checked.

Waste lands. (Fasli 1317.) *Part II, para. 104.*

27. During fasli 1317, the last complete agricultural year for which figures are available, there was an increase of about 12 per cent. in the area left fallow within patta holdings as a result of the unfavourable character of the season. There was, however, an increase of about 140,000 acres in the extent of ryotwari holdings due to extension of cultivation.

Court of Wards. (Fasli 1317.) *Part II, paras. 106 to 119.*

28. There were 27 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the year. During the year, two were handed over—Chipurupalle estate, to its proprietor on his attaining majority, and the Bérikai estate, which continued under the Court's superintendence under section 61 of Madras Act I of 1902, to the receiver appointed by the Subordinate Court, Salem. Chipurupalle had been under the Court's management for 26, and Bérikai for 13, years. In Chipurupalle debts amounting to Rs. 5 492 were cleared and over Rs. 7,000 were spent on irrigation works and other improvements during the Court's management. The estate had a surplus of Rs. 5,825 when it was handed over against Rs. 2,727 when it was taken under management, though owing to certain bequests of land made by the former proprietor, the land revenue demand slightly decreased in the interval. In Bérikai debts aggregating Rs. 32,449 were paid and Rs. 37,425 were spent on irrigation works. The estate was surveyed and its rental thereby increased by 10 per cent. The current demand increased from Rs. 25,587 to Rs. 40,077 and the estate had a surplus of over Rs. 23,000 when it was handed over. When it came under management there was no cash balance. The surplus revenues of the estates under management were largely utilised for such objects as the improvement of home-farms, the repair of irrigation works and the construction or repair of buildings. Considerable sums were also invested in land and other suitable securities. The Court's Agricultural Expert did much useful work in improving the methods of cultivation in the estates and in supervising the seven estate home-farms in his charge. The farm at Sivagiri was most successful. The itinerant agriculturist employed by the Court did good work in demonstrating and popularising the use of improved implements among the estate ryots. Of Rs. 11·76 lakhs—debts due to the estates, Rs. 3·19 lakhs were collected. The balance relates to 22 estates. About Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of it were due to Parlákimedi, more than Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to South Valluru and about Rs. 1 lakh to Komaramangalam. Part of this balance has not yet fallen due, and steps are being taken to collect the remainder. About Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs due to Parlákimedi will be collected as soon as the debtor completes the proposed sale of two of his villages. The debts due by the estates amounted to Rs. 170 lakhs of which the bulk (Rs. 138 lakhs) is due by Karvetnagar which is hopelessly involved, but of the debts due by the other estates, Rs. 5·55 lakhs were paid off, and Rs. 1·52 lakhs, struck off. There were 12 wards at Newington at the end of the fasli. Their conduct and educational progress were generally satisfactory. As usual, special

care was taken to impart religious instruction to them and to provide for the due performance of all ceremonial observances. They continued to take plenty of open air exercise on horseback or in the playing field. The other wards were taught in various schools and most of them were reported upon favourably.

Revenue and rent-paying classes. (Fasli 1317.) *Part II, paras. 120 to 122.*

29. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, shrotriyamdars, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. The last class predominate largely and contributes about 78 per cent. of the land revenue. The number of holdings increased by 2 per cent. and more than two-thirds of them bore an assessment of less than 10 rupees. Tenants in zamindaris and shrotriyam villages and sub-tenants in ryotwari areas constitute the rent-paying classes. The relations of the people to Government and among themselves continued to be on the whole friendly. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally speaking harmonious and there was little resort to coercive process under the Rent Recovery Act, VIII of 1865.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation. *Part II, paras. 124 to 126.*

30. Five meetings of the Council were held during the year. Four Acts were passed, viz. (1) The Madras Revenue Recovery Amendment Act, 1909, (2) An Act to repeal the Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866, (3) The Madras District Police and Towns Nuisances Acts Amendment Act, 1909, and (4) The Madras Estates Land Act Amendment Act, 1909.

Police. (1908.) *Part II, paras. 127 to 135.*

31. The strength of the police force increased owing to the opening of the Central Recruits' School at Vellore, recruitments for additional appointments in the grade of Sub-Inspectors and minor additions to the force in various districts. The total cost of the force was Rs. 69,96,681 against Rs. 61,49,621 in 1907. This increase was principally due to the further progress made in the reorganization of the department and to the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions. The conduct of the force was generally good. The statistics of departmental as well as judicial punishments do not show any marked variation, but rewards were earned in a larger number of instances than in the previous year. The work and administration of the Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be satisfactory. A training school for recruit constables was also opened in Vellore during the year. The season was generally unfavourable and scarcity prevailed in most districts of the Presidency. The prices of food-grains were in parts even higher than in the previous year and grave crime increased in consequence. As a result of the seditious propaganda promoted by some persons in Tuticorin, two serious riots occurred in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin but were immediately suppressed. There were three other cases of sedition which were successfully prosecuted. There was a marked falling off in the detection of crime, and the proportion of cases successfully prosecuted by the Police also declined but the percentage of lost property recovered was slightly better than in the previous year. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false and the number of complainants successfully proceeded against were both larger than in the previous year. More attention was given to the registration of bad characters and there was also a small increase in the number of houses of bad repute on the police books. Bad characters

convicted during the year and old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, increased in number to an appreciable extent, but the increase in the number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was very slight. Permanent criminal gangs decreased in number as well as in strength, but wandering gangs increased in both respects. A larger number of persons were proceeded against under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, but with less success than in the previous year. The Criminal Investigation Department did useful and valuable work during the year, while the work of the Finger Print Bureau continued to be satisfactory. The public peace was generally well maintained.

Criminal Justice. (1908.) *Part II, paras. 136 to 143.*

32. The work of the Sessions Courts increased to such an extent during the year 1908 that three Additional Sessions Judges had to be appointed in order to prevent any undue delay in dealing with it. Two of these Additional Sessions Judges were appointed at different times to the Court of Sessions of the Tinnevelly division, where, owing to the sedition and riot cases, the work was unusually heavy; the third Additional Sessions Judge was appointed to the Court of the Coimbatore division, where he is still at work. More village Magistrates than in the preceding year exercised criminal jurisdiction, a fact which seems to indicate an increasing readiness on the part of the ryots to resort to the village courts for the settlement of petty cases. There was an increase in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported during the year, but this was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the number reported under Special and Local Laws. The percentage of convictions under Special and Local Laws was 90·35, compared with 86·39 for the previous year, while the percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code, rose from 22·16 to 40·55; this marked improvement in the percentage of convictions was due to the adoption of a more rational method of calculation by which all cases which were not tried to a finish on their merits were, as far as possible, excluded from consideration. The percentage is still low, showing that there is need for more frequent recourse to sections 203 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code; in the past year there was, however, a fall in the number of complaints and complainants dealt with under these sections. The preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were actively worked throughout the year and the number of persons bound over shows a considerable increase; greater use was also made of the provisions of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which permits of the release of first offenders on probation. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year in the courts of mofussil Magistrates was 10,639, of whom 1,182 were in custody, and the rest on bail or otherwise at large.

33. The number of cases committed to Sessions Courts in the mofussil was almost the same as in 1907. The jury system is reported by Sessions Judges to have worked satisfactorily, with occasional exceptions. Sentence of death was passed on 80 persons by Sessions Courts, and was confirmed by the High Court in the case of 53 persons, and commuted to transportation for life in the case of 16 persons, the other 11 persons being acquitted and set at liberty. From other sentences passed by Sessions Courts there were 815 appeals to the High Court, of which 85 per cent. were dismissed, against 89 per cent. in 1907. The number of cases which came up for revision by the High Court showed a considerable increase; more especially was this true of cases in which partie themselves applied for revision under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.

Prisons. (1908.) *Part II, paras. 144 to 149.*

34. The district jails at Russellkonda and Mangalore were reduced during the year to the status of sub-jails. The available jail accommodation decreased slightly but overcrowding was averted by transfers and by the use of temporary sheds. The number of prisoners admitted to jails showed an increase of about 6 per cent. when compared with the figure for the previous year; the daily average number of persons in confinement also increased. The number of juveniles under 15 who were admitted decreased slightly, but the numbers of previously convicted persons and of habitual criminals admitted were both higher. Twenty-eight convicts succeeded in escaping, but 21 of them were recaptured before the end of the year. The health of prisoners was not so good as previously and the death-rate increased considerably; this was largely owing to outbreaks of cholera in four of the jails. The cost of the department increased by Rs. 1·45 lakhs, a result mainly due to the existence of a larger prison population, to the enhanced price of food and to special expenditure on account of cholera.

Civil Justice. (1908). *Part II, paras. 150 to 154.*

35. There was a slight decline in the total volume of civil litigation in 1908 when compared with the year 1907, which was a record year. The total number both of suits and appeals filed in all the civil courts of the Presidency in 1908 was however larger than in any previous year with the exception of 1907. The result of these continued heavy institutions was to necessitate the opening of several more new courts in order to prevent arrears from accumulating to an excessive extent. Three of the new courts were permanent District Munsifs' Courts; these were established at Kallakurichi in the South Arcot district, at Tiruppúr in the Coimbatore district and at Payyoli in the North Malabar district. There were also three temporary courts opened during the year—one a Subordinate Judge's Court, which was opened at Madura in July, and worked there for the rest of the year, and the other two District Munsifs' Courts, the first of which was opened at Madura at the same time as the temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, while the other was opened at Ariyalur in the Trichinopoly district, at the beginning of October. In spite of this increase in the number of courts there was a further increase of arrears in all classes of courts, which indicates that still more courts will have to be established. The total value of the subject matter of all the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 5,68,07,542 against Rs. 6,12,94,874 in the year 1907. In the mofussil there was a fall in the total number of suits and also in the average value of the subject matter. As regards the courts in the Presidency town—in the High Court and City Civil Court—the number of suits instituted increased and the average value of the subject matter declined, but in the Presidency Court of Small Causes exactly the reverse took place, the number of suits declining, while the average value of the subject matter increased. Including all the courts together, fewer small causes but more ordinary suits were disposed of during the year. In the District Munsifs' Courts the total number of disposals was only 248,728 compared with 251,527 in the previous year, but a larger proportion of the suits disposed of in 1908 were tried as ordinary suits. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the number of disposals was 25,685 against 26,476 in the previous year. Here again the fall in the number of disposals was due to the fact that a larger proportion of ordinary suits were disposed of. In the District Courts the number of ordinary suits disposed of was practically the same as in 1907, while there was a slight decrease in the number of small causes concluded. There was a considerable fall in the number of appeals preferred to District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, but there was a further increase amounting to over 18 per cent. in the number of appeals, including first and second

appeals from decrees and from orders, preferred to the High Court. The total receipts and charges of civil and criminal courts were Rs. 72·44 lakhs and Rs. 57·46 lakhs, respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 14·97 lakhs, compared with a surplus of Rs. 17·28 lakhs in 1907, and Rs. 12·83 lakhs in 1906. There was again a large surplus under the head of process fees in the mofussil, the net receipts being Rs. 14·37 lakhs and the charges Rs. 8·30 lakhs.

Registration. (1908.) *Part II, paras. 155 to 162.*

36. During the year 1908, seven sub-registry offices were opened, one office which was in charge of a Revenue officer was abolished and four such offices were placed under special Sub-Registrars. The total number of registration offices at the end of the year was 474 inclusive of five joint offices. The number of documents registered was 1,243,806, the highest on record, showing an advance of 2·6 per cent. on the registrations of the preceding year. As usual, sales and mortgages formed the bulk of the registered transactions. The aggregate value of registered documents increased from Rs. 27·97 crores in 1907 to Rs. 30·51 crores in 1908. The total income and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 19·13 lakhs and Rs. 12·63 lakhs, respectively.

Local Boards Administration. *Part II, paras. 163 to 172.*

37. There was no change during the year in the number of District Boards or in their maximum strength. The proportion of nominated officials, including *ex-officio* members, to the total strength on 31st March 1909, was 24·5 and that of elected members 44·2 per cent. against 26·1 and 45·4 per cent. in the previous year. The number of Taluk Boards and their maximum strength remained the same as in the previous year. The proportion of official members to non-officials on these boards was almost stationary. The number of Union Panchayats rose by two and their maximum strength by 26. Excluding debt heads, the receipts of the local boards fell by nearly 2 per cent. The expenditure on the other hand rose by more than 6 per cent. The expenditure on public works was 46·1 per cent. of the total outlay, while that on repairs to communications was 27·7 per cent. and that on education about 9·4 per cent. There was a slight increase in the number of medical institutions and in the attendance thereat. The expenditure on medical relief was 5·3 per cent. of the total charges and on sanitation 6·1 per cent. The Tanjore and Kistna District Board Railways yielded net profits of 5·78 and 7·4 per cent., respectively, on their total capital cost.

Municipal Administration. *Part II, paras. 173 to 184.*

38. There was no change in the number of municipalities, which remained at 60. The proportion of *ex-officio* and nominated members to elected members throughout the whole Presidency was 19 to 18, while that of Indian members to Europeans and Eurasians increased slightly. The total current receipts of the several municipalities were about 8·3 per cent. more than in 1907–1908; and there was an increase of nine pies in the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population. The expenditure approximated to 100·3 per cent. of the receipts and the closing balance accordingly fell from Rs. 11·20 lakhs to Rs. 11·07 lakhs. More than 30 per cent of the expenditure was devoted to public works, while 79·1 per cent. of the revenue from tolls was expended on the construction and repair of roads. The public debt due by the municipalities at the end of the year was about 56·5 per cent. of the annual revenue and more than double the balance on the 31st March 1909. The sinking fund for the repayment of debts amounted to 6·8 per cent. of the liabilities.

City of Madras.

39. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras rose from 33·28 to 41·20 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure from Rs. 18·97 lakhs to Rs. 23·06 lakhs. The closing balance was Rs. 3·83 lakhs in excess of the previous year. The

incidence of taxation per head was As. 5–10 higher than in 1907–1908. The outlay on public works was 42·51 per cent. and on conservancy 16·18 per cent. of the total expenditure. The number of miles of road reformed was 38·65 against 38·46 in the previous year. The birth-rate rose by ·4 and the death-rate by 3·2 per mille during the calendar year 1908. The debt at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 72·42 lakhs and the sinking fund to Rs. 23·11 lakhs. The actual indebtedness of the Corporation at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 49·31 lakhs which gives an average of Rs. 9–10–11 per head of the population according to the census of 1901 and represents 312·4 per cent. of the income from taxation. The total amount paid towards interest and repayment and for the maintenance of sinking funds was Rs. 3·82 lakhs or 5·7 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands in the city against a maximum of 10 per cent. prescribed in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904.

Military (Volunteering). *Part II, para. 185.*

40. The total number of volunteer efficients and extra efficients under the control of the Madras Government was 5,589. The Yercaud Rifle Volunteers were amalgamated with the South Indian Railway Volunteers, who also took over the two companies of the Madras Railway Volunteers quartered west of Jalarpet.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 186 to 189.*

41. Trade improved and port dues collections were 10 per cent. greater than in the previous year. The receipts of the Minor Ports Fund, Landing and Shipping Fund and Madras Coast Lights Fund also showed an increase in each case. The balance at the close of the year to the credit of Port and Marine Funds was Rs. 5·08 lakhs in cash and Rs. 17·62 lakhs in Government securities. Forty-one minor ports ceased to be ports under the Indian Ports Act and one port was re-opened. Dredging operations were carried on at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin, and the port limits of a few ports were altered. There were no shipping casualties of any importance.

Arms and Explosives. (1908.) *Part II, paras. 190 and 191.*

42. The number of licenses to carry arms issued under the Indian Arms Act showed a small increase; owing to the extension of operations for sinking and deepening wells there was also an increase in the number of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder. There were rather more than a thousand prosecutions for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts; in 85 per cent. of the cases convictions resulted.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 192 to 197.*

43. There were no changes in the staff of the Agricultural Department during the year. The head-quarters of the Government Botanist were removed from Madras to Coimbatore in March 1909. The College of Agriculture and Research Institute at Coimbatore was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on 14th July 1909. No new agricultural stations were opened. The methods of cultivation of cotton, sugarcane, paddy and ground-nut continued to be the most important subjects under investigation. The operations for the eradication of the palmyra palm disease in Gódávari were prosecuted with great vigour and met with considerable success. Six new veterinary dispensaries were opened and 18 veterinary assistants were newly appointed during the year. There was an increase in the number of cattle shows which appear to be growing in popularity and are becoming effective centres for the rapid diffusion of veterinary and agricultural knowledge among the rural population.

Weather and Crops. (Fasli 1318.) *Part II, paras. 198 to 200.*

44. The south-west monsoon was untimely and not well distributed and the north-east monsoon was in considerable defect in most of the districts. The dry weather and hot weather rains were however much above the average. The area under cultivation exceeded the normal extent by 4·2 per cent. The area under paddy, cholam, ground-nut and cotton showed an increase, while there was a decrease under cumbu, ragi, gingelly, castors, sugarcane, indigo and tobacco. The outturn of crops was in no case at or above the normal.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 201 to 203.*

45. The Government Botanical Gardens and Parks in the Nilgiris were efficiently maintained throughout the year. Several new varieties of flowering plants and vegetables were introduced. The experimental planting of cinchona in Sim's Park, Coonoor, has not proved a success, but the rubber plants introduced in previous years have made good progress and a few of the trees are ready for tapping.

Cinchona Plantations. *Part II, paras. 204 to 207.*

46. The season was a favourable one for the cinchona plantations. The nurseries in all the estates were kept well stocked with plants, raised from selected seed, including a quantity of Ledger seed obtained from Java. Fifty acres of new land were cleared in the Moyar Valley; of this 7 acres were planted up and it is expected that the remaining 43 acres will be planted next season. No replanting of the old estate was done, and where previous replantings were found unsuccessful, Eucalyptus plants were put in for fuel. In addition to the bark from the plantations, a large quantity of Java bark and bark purchased locally was worked up in the factory during the year. Owing to the higher percentage of quinine in the Java bark, the cost of production per pound of quinine fell by about 40 per cent.

Fisheries. *Part II, paras. 208 and 209.*

47. An experimental station was established at Ennore on the East Coast. Work was there undertaken with the object of improving the methods of catching and preserving the fish; to this end experiments were made successfully demonstrating the powers of various preservative agents. Investigations were also undertaken to discover the best methods of curing.

Forests. (Fasli 1317.) *Part II, paras. 210 to 227.*

48. During the year 145 square miles were added to the area of reserved forests against 8 square miles during 1907–1908. The total area of reserved forest amounts now to 18,694 square miles. The area of "reserved lands" fell from 1,058 to 876 square miles. It is estimated that a further area of 37 square miles will be brought under settlement. The Forest Settlement work was, as in the previous year, done by the Revenue Divisional Officers. A party of the Survey of India was at work in the Nilgiris and in North and South Coimbatore. The party has completed its work in the Northern and Central Circles according to the original programme, but a further programme is under consideration. Working plans for 285 square miles were sanctioned during the year against 604 square miles in 1907–1908. Plans for 3,851 square miles were under preparation by the District Forest Officers. The outlay on roads and bridges showed in both cases a considerable increase. The Nellore tramways carried more traffic and continued to work at a profit, but the tramway in South Coimbatore resulted as usual in a loss. The Gódávari mono-rail was not in use as the contractor who purchased the fuel in the adjoining Government plantation employed other means of conveyance. The total number of forest offences was slightly larger than in the previous year; the greater number were however compounded. The system of fire protection in most districts remained the same as in previous years. In Cuddapah, the special system of burning a large area of the forest in strips of varying width in order to provide fresh grass and to secure protection of the remaining area was continued with satisfactory results. In the Northern Circars portions of the forests were

allotted to hillmen to be protected from fire, and they were paid by results. Natural reproduction was exceptionally good owing to good rain in most districts during the hot weather. Planting and sowing operations were carried out on the usual lines over 9,961 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,44,233, the previous year's figures being 8,116 acres and Rs. 1,26,052. Improvement and systematic fellings for supplying fuel to the Railways, Public Departments and sale depots were conducted departmentally according to working plans.

49. The receipts from all produce collected by departmental agency fell by Rs. 37,770, but there was an increase of Rs. 22,769 in the receipts from produce collected by purchasers. The total gross revenue amounted to Rs. 38·86 lakhs against Rs. 38·58 lakhs in the previous year. The net surplus amounted to Rs. 9 lakhs or Rs. 1·33 lakhs less than in the previous year. The revised Forest Code was brought into force from 1st January 1909. The Guntúr district was transferred from the Northern to the Central Circle. From 1st April 1909, the Coimbatore district was split up into four District Forest charges, Kollegal with head-quarters at Kollegal and North, Central and South Coimbatore with head-quarters at Coimbatore.

50. The school at Coimbatore for training Deputy Rangers and Foresters was abolished and in its stead two vernacular training schools for Foresters and Guards were opened at Sandur and Madura, respectively. Sanction for the augmentation of the subordinate staff was received during the year from the Secretary of State. Proposals for augmenting the controlling staff which were submitted to the Government of India during the year were returned for reconsideration in January 1909 and revised proposals have since been sent. A special officer was appointed for the Parlákimedi Maliah forests in Ganjám. The demand of the population for fuel was successfully met by the sale depots opened in the various districts by the department. The Madras depots increased their sales, being supplied with jungle wood from Nellore, East Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot and North Salem. The special measures adopted in Ganjám, Gódávari and Kurnool to enlist the sympathy of the hillmen for protection of the forest were attended with satisfactory results. In districts where leaf manure is in demand steps were taken to grow plants suitable for manure in forest areas. In Bellary, a mining lease was granted for an area of 1,417 acres in the reserved forest. Six licenses to prospect for gold over an area of 6,869 acres, of which 2,900 are in reserved forest, were also granted during the year.

Mines and Quarries. (1908.) *Part II, para. 228.*

51. There was a decrease of about 25 per cent. in the output of manganese and the outturn of mica was also rather less than in the preceding year; magnesite on the other hand was far more extensively mined than previously. Graphite was not worked during the year. The general condition of the persons employed in the mines was good. There was one fatal accident during the year.

Manufactures. (1908.) *Part II, paras. 229 to 232.*

52. The chief industries carried on in concerns not classed as factories were coffee-curing, tile-making, rope-making, tanning of leather, lace-making, tobacco-curing, cotton-spinning and weaving, printing, fish-curing, oil-pressing and cotton ginning and pressing. No other industry in the Presidency gave employment to a daily average of more than one thousand hands.

Salem Weaving Factory.

The working of the Salem Weaving Factory during the year was satisfactory, the net cost of the establishment having undergone further reduction; this result was due largely to the improvement of the labour supply and the success which attended the introduction of shawl weaving.

Chrome Tanning.

The operations of the Chrome Tanning department extended considerably and the increasing sales of its products give evidence of their rising popularity; financially there was however a deficit of Rs. 7,000 on the year's work.

Sea-borne Trade. *Part II, paras. 233 to 258.*

53. Madras alone of the maritime provinces showed an increasing trade in a year of general depression, the total trade being of a value of Rs. 4,501 lakhs and the percentage of increase being 3, against a decrease of 14 per cent. for India as a whole. The trade facilities of the Port of Madras continued to show a rapid improvement and the trade responded with an increase of 3 per cent., the value being Rs. 1,884 lakhs. Outports were reduced in number from 148 to 104, of which 43 were open to foreign trade. The foreign trade done by these ports was of a value of Rs. 1,489 lakhs, of which the only ports which contributed more than 100 lakhs were Cocanada, Negapatam and Tuticorin on the east coast and Cochin and Calicut on the west. The effect of the extension of railway communication up both coasts is showing itself in a large diversion of trade to these ports. The increase was very marked in the case of Cocanada, Tuticorin and Cochin which showed a trade of Rs. 324, Rs. 609 and Rs. 497 lakhs, respectively.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign imports for the year showed a value of Rs. 1,155 lakhs and an increase of 12·58 per cent. The chief articles concerned were yarns and textile fabrics, metals, articles of food and drink, railway plant and rolling stock, oils, and machinery and mill-work. Yarns and textile fabrics accounted for nearly half the imports with Rs. 475 lakhs: there was a large increase in the imports of these commodities during the year, due largely to speculative buying, which resulted in heavy stocks being held at the close. Metals accounted for Rs. 153 lakhs and showed an increase of 16 per cent., which was due chiefly to the fall in price of copper. Articles of food and drink showed a total trade of Rs. 107 lakhs and a percentage of increase of 30, which was chiefly due to a scarcity of food grains and pulses and a poor sugar crop in the Presidency and Mysore. Railway plant and rolling stock showed a value of Rs. 72 lakhs and a decrease of 19 per cent., large supplies having been received in the previous year. Oils showed a value of Rs. 68 lakhs and an increase of 44 per cent. owing to keen competition and the re-entry of Russian oil into the market; the consumption of Burma oil declined. The foreign export trade was valued at Rs. 1,812 lakhs and showed a decline of 2 per cent. The articles chiefly concerned were tanned hides and skins, grain and pulse, raw cotton, seeds, coffee and tea. The trade in tanned hides and skins increased to Rs. 340 lakhs or by 11 per cent. Prices were favourable and there was a continued demand for coloured leather goods for which Madras skins are specially suitable. Exports of grain and pulse, chiefly to Ceylon, totalled Rs. 238 lakhs, a decrease of 20 per cent. as compared with the abnormal figure of the previous year, though still well above the average of previous years. Lower prices reduced the exports of raw cotton to Rs. 234 lakhs, or by 31 per cent. Seeds generally showed a total value of Rs. 152 lakhs, or a decrease of 14 per cent. The exports of earth-nut seeds, however, continued to advance. The exports of coffee at Rs. 138 lakhs were much the same as usual. The exports of tea which have been advancing steadily for 20 years reached the figure of Rs. 112 lakhs in the year under review. About 68 per cent. of the Foreign Trade of the Presidency was with the British Empire, the share of the United Kingdom being 46 per cent. of the whole. The remaining 32 per cent. was principally with France, Belgium, Germany, the United States of America and Japan.

Coasting Trade.

55. The value of the total coasting trade showed an increase of 7 per cent. due to a large increase in the trade with British ports in other provinces. The most distinctive features of the trade were the abnormal import of grain and pulse, especially from Burma, owing to high prices in Madras, and the increased exports of ground-nut seeds, cocoanut-oil and raw cotton.

Shipping.

56. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during the year fell by 3,684 to 42,525, but the tonnage increased by 727,180 which is an indication of the continued substitution of larger for smaller vessels. The number of steamers entered and cleared was for the first time greater than the number of sailing vessels. There was an increase in the number of vessels built in the Presidency, but they were all small craft.

Buildings and Roads.
Part II, paras. 259 to 261.

57. The number of buildings completed or in progress during the year was 279. The more important buildings completed during the year were the Taluk offices at Bellary, Coimbatore, Udipi and Nannilam, and the Central Record office at Madras. Among bridges, that over the Muriat river in Malabar was completed, while good progress was made with the Napier bridge over the Cooum and the bridges over the Kolab and Malattar rivers.

Railways.
Part II, paras. 262 to 285.

58. The following extensions were opened for public traffic during the official year :—(1) The Dhone (Dronachellam)-Kurnool Railway, 32 miles; (2) The extension of the Nilgiri Railway from Coonoor to Ootacamund, 12 miles; (3) The extension of the Pámban Branch from Rámeswaram to Danishkodi, 11½ miles; and (4) The section of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway from Bobbili to Párvatípur, 15·20 miles; the remainder of the Vizianagram-Párvatípur Section was approaching completion. The short extension of railway from Masulipatam to Masulipatam Port, 2½ miles, was opened during the year for goods traffic only. The construction of the extension of the Morappúr-Dharmapuri Railway, 2′ 6″ gauge famine feeder line, from Dharmapuri to Hosur, 60·50 miles, by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company and the extension of the Railway from Sandur Junction on the Ramandrug-Ramanamalai Branch of the Hospet-Kottur Railway to Kanevehalli, 9 miles long, by the agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were sanctioned. Surveys for the following new lines were completed during the year :—(1) Nandyal to Yerragudipadu, 76 miles; (2) Podanur to Pollachi, 26 miles; (3) Singarayakonda to Kanigiri, 39 miles, including an alternative line from Bitragunta to Chinakraka, 11 miles; and (4) Kavali to Udayagiri, 50 miles; a resurvey about 310 miles of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway and a reconnaissance survey for a line from Mysore to Hassan, 73 miles, were also made.

59. Surveys for the following lines were in progress :—(1) From Erode to Nanjungud with a branch from Satyamangalam to Méttupálaiyam, a distance of 150 miles; (2) from Trichinopoly to Ramnad, 104 miles, with a branch from Devakotta to Arantángi, a distance of 28 miles; (3) from Ramnad to Virudupatti, a distance of 64 miles; and (4) from Ulundúrpéttai to Chinna Salem, a distance of 31 miles, on behalf of the South Arcot District Board. The strengthening of bridges and permanent-way on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, broad gauge section, which were unable to take the new heavy engines, continued throughout the year. Good progress was made on the work of providing means of communication between passengers and guards and drivers on both the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway. Continuous foot-boards and hand rails were being removed at the same time. The District Board Railways in Tanjore and Kistna yielded net profits of 5·77 and 7·43 per cent. respectively.

Madras Tramways.

60. The mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways remained the same. There was an increase in the number of passengers carried during the year.

Canals.
Part II, para. 286.

61. The gross ton-mileage and the value of goods carried on all the canals showed considerable decrease. The number of passengers also decreased by more than 144,000.

Irrigation. *Part II, paras. 287 to 297.*

62. The outlay on irrigation works during the year amounted to Rs. 65·05 lakhs against Rs. 65·97 lakhs in the previous year. The area charged as irrigated including first and second crops under all classes of irrigation works was 7,057 thousands of acres exclusive of that under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The total revenue realised was Rs. 249·86 lakhs, which was more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 5·76 lakhs. The expenditure under Capital Account on "Class I—Major Productive Works" was Rs. 12·51 lakhs, the expenditure being mainly distributed over the Nagavalli river project, the Kistna delta, the Divi pumping project, the Periyár system, the Shatiatope anicut and the Lower Coleroon anicut systems. The area charged as irrigated under this class of works, excluding that under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, was 3,277 thousands of acres against 3,236 thousands of acres in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 2·07 lakhs in the revenue due to improvements and of about Rs. 2·22 lakhs in the working expenses. The profit, after paying interest charges, was Rs. 6·36 per cent. on the capital outlay or Rs. 9·84 per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal be excluded from the calculations. Under Major Protective Works, the receipts to capital account exceeded the outlay by Rs. 0·33 lakh which was due to large credits realised from the sale-proceeds of lands under Surada reservoir of the Rushikulya system. The area charged as irrigated under the Rushikulya system was 1·04 thousand acres against 1·02 thousand acres in the previous year. There was a slight increase both in the revenue derived and the working expenses incurred. The capital outlay on "Class II—Minor Works and Navigation" amounted to Rs. 1·79 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated and the revenue derived were 348 thousand acres and Rs. 6·24 lakhs, the working expenses being Rs. 2·89 lakhs. Up to the end of the year, about 43·27 per cent. of the acreage under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under Tank Restoration Scheme had been investigated, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 4·51 lakhs. Of the three large projects, which were submitted to the Government of India, it was decided to indefinitely postpone the Tungabhadra project, and the other two—the Kistna reservoir and the Cauvery reservoir projects—were being reinvestigated during the year with reference to the instructions of the Inspector-General of Irrigation.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General Revenue and Expenditure. *Part II, paras. 298 to 301.*

63. The gross revenue of the Presidency under Imperial and Provincial funds in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,569 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 85¼ lakhs. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 669½ lakhs in 1907–1908 to Rs. 710 lakhs in 1908–1909. The surplus of the year thus amounted to Rs. 859 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 44¾ lakhs.

Imperial Revenues.

Land Revenue.

Customs.

Part II, paras. 302 to 314.

64. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 637 lakhs and exhibited an increase of Rs. 9¼ lakhs owing mainly to the extension of irrigation, to the collection of the revenue suspended in 1907–1908, to the smaller amount of remissions sanctioned and to the sale of the Khonde estate in South Canara escheated to Government. The Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 68½ lakhs and was higher than that of 1907–1908 by Rs. 4½ lakhs owing chiefly to larger importation of petroleum, cotton manufactures, spirits and liquors, sugar, and metals and manufactures of

metals. The increase would have been larger but for smaller exports of rice and paddy to foreign countries owing to high prices in the local market. The customs

Salt. expenditure was almost the same in both years. The revenue from Salt amounted to Rs. 106¼ lakhs and was less than that of 1907–1908 by Rs. 16¼ lakhs. The decrease is nominal as the receipts of 1907–1908 included amounts realised on account of salt sold on credit at the higher rate of duty prevailing in the latter half of 1906–1907. The charges also fell by a little over Rs. 4½ lakhs owing to the redistribution of the expenditure of the combined Department of Salt, Excise and Customs between Salt and Excise in the proportion of 1 to 2, instead of 3 to 2 as formerly. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was about 118½ lakhs of maunds or 22¼ lakhs of maunds more than in 1907–1908. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 113 lakhs of maunds against 111¼

Stamps. in 1907–1908. The Stamp revenue was higher by Rs. 3¼ lakhs and amounted to about Rs. 108 lakhs. The increase is indicative of a continued increase in litigation and in monetary transactions. The charges were almost the same in both

Opium. years. The Opium revenue increased by Rs. 4¾ lakhs owing to larger consumption of Bengal opium, which was supplied to this Presidency from the commence-

Excise. ment of the year under report. The receipts from Excise amounted to Rs. 244¼ lakhs, or Rs. 23 lakhs more than in the previous year, in consequence of a general increase in the consumption of country spirits and toddy. The charges on account of collection were also higher by about Rs. 8 lakhs on account of redistribution

Assessed Taxes. of the charges of the combined department referred to above. The receipts from Income Tax and the expenses of its collection were almost the same as in the

Forests. preceding year. The revenue derived from Forests also showed little change but expenditure on this account rose by a little over Rs. 1¼ lakhs owing chiefly to larger outlay on demarcation improvement and extension of forests.

Other Imperial Revenues. 65. The revenue and receipts from other Imperial sources amounted to Rs. 257½ lakhs or Rs. 49½ lakhs in excess of the receipts for 1907–1908; the increase however is merely nominal as the railway earnings of 1907–1908 included only 3 months' receipts (January to March 1908) on account of the Madras section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The expenditure under other Imperial heads amounted to Rs. 103¼ lakhs and was less than in 1907–1908 by Rs. 14½ lakhs owing to smaller outlay on Irrigation Works and on Railways.

Provincial Settlement 66. During the year under review the Provincial Settlement was revised. The Provincial share of the receipts from Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest was fixed at one-half instead of at one-fourth of the total revenue. The charges on account of the three latter departments were also equally divided between Imperial and Provincial. One-half of the direct receipts from, and of the working expenses and interest on debt incurred on account of, Major Irrigation works was also provincialised. These charges necessitated a net contribution of Rs. 22·57 lakhs from Provincial to Imperial revenues in place of the fixed assignment from Imperial which the Presidency previously received.

Provincial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 315 to 322.* 67. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of about 100 lakhs on 1st April 1908 and closed with one of over Rs. 119 lakhs on the 31st March 1909. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 20 lakhs, the revenue of the year having amounted to Rs. 582 lakhs and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 562 lakhs. The comparison of the accounts of the two years 1907–1908 and 1908–1909 is rendered difficult owing to the revision of the Provincial Settlement

Land Revenue. referred to above. The charges on account of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 120

lakhs and exceeded those of 1907–1908 by Rs. 5 lakhs as a result of the grant of grain compensation allowance and of the Royal bonus to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, and also owing to increased expenditure on survey and settlement operations and to the grant of travelling allowance to Revenue Inspectors. Registration receipts amounted to about Rs. 19½ lakhs and were higher than those of 1907–1908 by about Rs. ½ a lakh. The charges on the other hand exhibit an increase of over Rs. 1 lakh owing to the revision of the clerical and menial establishments in Registration offices, and to the grant of grain compensation allowance and the Royal bonus referred to above. The receipts under the other Provincial heads were higher by over Rs. 6 lakhs owing mainly to the provincialisation of one-half of the direct receipts from Major Irrigation works and to larger sales of quinine and chrome tanned leather. The expenditure under other Provincial heads was also higher by about Rs. 44 lakhs owing chiefly to the provincialisation of one-half of the expenditure on account of Major Irrigation works, to increased expenditure on Police reorganisation and to the grant of grain compensation allowance and Royal bonus.

Registration.

68. The transactions of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 during the year under review resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3½ lakhs only against Rs. 15 lakhs in 1907–1908, the decrease being due mainly to increased expenditure on Education and Medical Services, and on Buildings and Roads, the total revenues of the year having been the same as in 1907–1908.

Local Funds. *Part II, paras. 323 to 336.*

69. The receipts on account of the Proprietary Estate Village Service Fund amounted to over Rs. 6½ lakhs and exceeded those of 1907–1908 by Rs. 1½ lakhs on account of the levy of cesses in several districts on the completion of enfranchisement operations. The charges were also higher by Rs. 1½ lakhs owing to the revision of village establishments. The transactions of the Bhadrachalam Estate Village Service fund and Irrigation Cess fund are comparatively small and do not require special mention here.

Village Service Fund, etc.

70. The receipts and charges of the Port, Pilotage and Landing and Shipping funds amounted to Rs. 8½ lakhs and Rs. 7½ lakhs respectively. The cash balance at the credit of the Funds at the close of the year was Rs. 4¼ lakhs and the invested balance about Rs. 15¾ lakhs. The Madras Coast Lights Fund closed with a balance of over Rs. 1 lakh in cash and over Rs. 1¾ lakhs in Government securities

Port and Marine Funds.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

71. Compulsory registration of births and deaths was in force in 3,558 towns and villages, but it is feared that registration was far from accurate especially in rural areas. The births registered during the year numbered 1,192,136, an increase of 72,966 over the preceding year; the birth-rate deduced from these figures is 32·4 per mille, which represents an increase of 1·6 per mille over the previous year and is the highest rate on record. The number of deaths registered was 960,919 or 77,903 more than in 1907; the death-rate also rose from 24·3 to 26·2 per mille. The rise was due mainly to the increased prevalence of cholera

Births and Deaths. *Part II, paras. 338 to 342.*

which carried off 141,970 people compared with 81,565 in the previous year. Other diseases which contributed largely to the total were fevers, dysentery and small-pox; plague was responsible for only 3,358 deaths. Infantile mortality was great both in municipal and rural areas.

Emigration and Immigration. *Part II, paras. 343 to 346.*

72. During the year 1908, five ships with 2,190 emigrants left for Natal. Of these emigrants, five were special servants. Recruitment for Fiji was commenced only in December of the year in question. Three hundred and forty-nine emigrants were recruited, but no shipment was made until January 1909. There was no emigration to Mauritius or Seychelles. Nine ships returned with 2,763 emigrants from Natal and one with 199 emigrants from Mauritius, while eighty-six emigrants arrived from Fiji, having been transhipped at Calcutta from the S.S. "Sangola". The mortality among the emigrants returning from Natal was 32. The emigrants returning from Natal and Fiji brought savings amounting to Rs. 3,04,065 and Rs. 666-6-0, respectively, as declared by them, but those who returned from Mauritius were all paupers. The fees collected on emigrants and on special servants embarked to the colonies during the year aggregated Rs. 5,964.

Medical Relief. *Part II, paras. 347 to 350.*

73. The total number of medical institutions at work at the end of the year was 622 with accommodation for 6,137 in-patients. They afforded medical relief to 5,757,453 patients of all classes and both sexes. The death-rate per cent. among in-patients was 6·25 against 6·34 in 1907. The diseases most commonly treated were eye diseases, ulcers, abscesses and diseases of the connective tissue, diarrhœa, dyspepsia and cholera. The surgical operations performed in the course of the year were noteworthy both in number and variety. The total cost of the medical department was Rs. 19,78,956 and the average cost per patient treated, As. 5-10, the same figure as in 1907.

Lunatic Asylums. *Part II, para. 351.*

74. The total population in the three asylums was 841; of these, 105 were cured and improved, 2 not improved, 22 discharged otherwise, and 58 died, leaving 654 at the close of the year. The commonest form of insanity was mania. These asylums were kept up at a total cost of Rs. 1,19,802 during the year under review against Rs. 1,09,693 in 1907.

Sanitation. *Part II, paras. 352 to 354.*

75. The work of the Sanitary Engineer consisted principally in the investigation of schemes for drainage and water-supply and the preparation of plans for the same; attention was also paid to the maintenance of existing water-works. Minor sanitary works executed by local bodies comprised the sinking and repair of wells, construction and repair of latrines, markets, slaughter-houses, drains, etc. All works of a sanitary nature estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 and upwards each were subject to the approval of the Sanitary Board. The conservancy staff employed by Municipal Councils showed a general improvement although it was in many instances deficient in numbers. Night-soil conservancy was defective and the number of public latrines insufficient in many towns. The private scavenging system was in operation in all the towns, but was greatly neglected in several. The amount realized by the sale of town sweepings and night-soil was fair in a few towns; in others it was little or nothing. The profitable disposal of sewage has remained in very much the same state as in previous years. With the introduction of comprehensive drainage schemes which are contemplated in several of the larger municipalities it is expected that sewage farming will receive greater attention and the income derived therefrom will form a substantial addition to the municipal revenues.

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 355 and 356.*

76. The vaccine operations performed by all agencies in rural areas during the official year 1908–1909 amounted to 1,649,405 against 1,627,848 in the previous year. Of this number, 1,478,771 were primary and secondary operations and 170,634 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success in the former being 95·5 and in the latter 81·4. Infantile vaccinations numbered 626,677. In municipal areas primary and secondary vaccinations totalled 108,143 and re-vaccinations 35,124, the percentage of success being 97·3 and 77·0 respectively. Taking the Presidency as a whole the average cost of each case successfully vaccinated was As. 3–4. All operations were performed with the vaccine supplied by the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General.

77. Few changes of any importance were sanctioned in the Educational Rules during the year. In accordance with the general policy a number of powers were delegated to the Director. Certain changes were made in the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code according to which any amount for teaching grants to elementary schools which local bodies find themselves unable to defray is now paid direct from Provincial funds and not through Local funds as heretofore; the total amount thus paid exceeds Rs. 12 lakhs. Revised curricula were introduced in the European schools, and the syllabuses of the examinations for Europeans also underwent alteration. The new rules and codes referred to last year were in full operation during the year, but it will be some time before the effect of their working can be correctly gauged.

Madras University. *Part II, paras. 361 and 362.*

78. No additional regulations of importance were passed and no colleges were inspected by the University during the year. Attempts to bring the knowledge of teachers in secondary schools and second-grade colleges up to date were again made by means of vacation lectures and courses were given in history, geography and physical science; the syllabuses of these lectures were circulated among schools and colleges for information. Conferences of professors for the better teaching in colleges were organised and two such Conferences were held in Madras. Over 3,000 works are reported to have been acquired for the University Library. Fewer candidates appeared for the second language and science branches of the B.A. Degree Examination. On the whole the percentage of success at the various University Examinations fell from 49·8 to 47·1.

Collegiate Education. *Part II, paras. 361 to 367.*

79. The number of Arts Colleges decreased as also their strength owing to the closure of three second-grade colleges, viz., the Wardlaw College, Bellary, the St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore, and the Presentation Convent College, George Town. Fewer students attended the College of Engineering than in the previous year.

Secondary Education. *Part II, paras. 368 to 370.*

80. Public Secondary (Non-European) schools for boys numbered only 375 against 421, but had more pupils on the rolls than in 1907–1908, the decrease in the former case being to a large extent the result of the revised classification of schools introduced by the new Educational Rules. For the Upper Secondary Examination 777 male candidates appeared and 62 passed. At the Matriculation Examination 46 per cent. of the male candidates examined were successful. There was a visible improvement in the general condition of secondary schools during the year.

Elementary Education. *Part II, paras. 371 to 373.*

81. Public Elementary (Non-European) schools for boys numbered 22,548 and had on their rolls 790,637 pupils including 90,184 girls. Of these 146 schools with 15,269 pupils contained standards above the fourth. Taking both boys' and

girls' schools together, the total number of boys under instruction in public elementary schools was 703,793 which represents 24·9 per cent. of the total male population of school age. A large proportion of schools—83 per cent.—was under private management. It is hoped that local and municipal boards, who have been relieved of the charges on account of supervisors of elementary schools, will consider the desirability of taking a number of the less satisfactory elementary schools under their own management. There was on the whole evidence of further advance in the state of elementary education; this was to some extent due to freer transfers from elementary to secondary schools.

Special Education. *Part II, paras. 374 to 382.*

82. In training schools for masters the number of teachers under training fell slightly. The decrease was confined to the elementary teachers and was probably due to the lengthening of the course from one year to two. Training schools for mistresses contained 431 pupils. There was a satisfactory though small increase in the total strength of the medical schools and also in the number of pupils receiving instruction in technical or industrial subjects.

Female Education. *Part II, paras. 383 to 386.*

83. Including private schools, there were 1,204 Non-European schools for girls attended by 80,426 pupils. Public secondary schools numbered 46 with 5,629 pupils and public elementary schools 1,021 with 70,212 pupils, the fall in the case of the former being due as in the case of boys' schools to the revised classification. Including girls in boys' schools the total number of girls under instruction in public elementary schools was 157,056 which represents 5·4 per cent. of the total female population of school age. At the Matriculation Examination nearly 40 per cent. of the female candidates examined were successful.

European Education. *Part II, para. 387.*

84. Institutions for Europeans numbered 91 with 7,094 pupils, and of these 47 schools with 3,661 pupils were for girls. The total number of European pupils in all classes of institutions was 7,354. At the Matriculation Examination 51 per cent. of the European candidates examined were successful. At the Primary and Middle School Examinations held under the Code of Regulations for European Schools 24 and 23 per cent. respectively of the examinees were successful.

Private and Indigenous Schools. *Part II, para. 392.*

85. There was again a fall in the number and strength of private institutions. The decrease was due to the transfer of some of the schools to the list of public institutions on their conforming to the required departmental standards.

General Statistics. *Part II, para. 358.*

86. The number of public institutions rose by 2 per cent. and their strength by 5·2 per cent. The percentage of males under instruction to the population of school age rose from 31·3 to 32·4 and the corresponding percentage for females rose from 5·9 to 6·3; the percentage of the number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school age increased from 18·4 to 19·2.

Finance. *Part II, paras. 359 and 360.*

87. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 117·4 lakhs against Rs. 106·9 lakhs in 1907-1908. Over six lakhs of the increased expenditure were spent on Secondary and Elementary Schools and over two and a quarter lakhs on educational buildings. A grant of Rs. 50,000 was paid during the year to the Indian Institute of Science. Public funds met 46·2 per cent. of the entire expenditure on public schools against 47·38 in 1907–1908.

Government Examinations. *Part II, para. 393.*

88. In the Elementary grade Technical Examinations there was an increase in the number of candidates and in the percentage of passes, but in the intermediate and advanced grades the percentage of passes declined. The number of examinees at the Special Test Examinations decreased and the percentage of passed to examined was 44·02 against 30·92. For the Précis-writing test which is now open to certain specified candidates, only 389 candidates were examined and 171 passed,

the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,791 and 193. In comparison with the previous year there was a decrease of over Rs. 6,000 in the receipts from fees.

Lawrence Asylum. *Part II, para. 394.*

89. The Inspector of European and Training Schools inspected both the male and female branches of the Lawrence Asylum and was favourably impressed with the results of his inspection and the general condition of the whole institution. The results of the Technical Examination in drawing were good, while those of the type-writing examinations were again disappointing. The school had on its rolls 297 boys and 161 girls on the 31st December 1908.

The Reformatory School (1908.) *Part II, paras. 395 and 396.*

90. The strength of the Reformatory school rose from 191 to 197. Thirty-two pupils were discharged during the year, and of these 24 or 75 per cent. obtained employment against 78 per cent. in 1907. The general health of the pupils was satisfactory. Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill continued to be given and the moral training of the pupils received careful attention.

School of Arts. *Part II, paras. 397 to 399.*

91. The drawing and industrial classes at the Art School were better attended than in the previous year, but a smaller number presented themselves for the Government Technical Examinations in drawing. The general education classes attached to the school were closed during the year. The old system of paid apprentices was abolished and the new scholarship scheme was introduced in anticipation of the reorganization of the school which was sanctioned and introduced after the close of the year. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1909 was 477, of whom 26 were females.

Libraries. *Part II, paras. 400 to 402.*

92. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library increased from 17,679 to 18,663. Of the 757 manuscripts added to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, 449 were in Sanskrit. There was an increase in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted.

Periodicals and Registration of Books. *Part II, paras. 403 and 404.*

93. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 2,341, the highest figure ever recorded during the past 40 years. Classified according to subject matter, the largest number came under "Religion."

Government Museum. *Part II, paras. 406 to 415.*

94. There was a fall both in the total number of visitors to the Government Museum and in the number of Gosha females who visited the Museum on the days set apart for them. A new ethnological annexe, formed by enclosing a verandah in the new building, was arranged and opened during the year. The most noteworthy additions to the Museum collections were a number of gold coins of the Ganga dynasty from the Vizagapatam district, and several eastern Chalukyan copper coins from the same district.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 416 to 418.*

95. Observations were recorded continuously throughout the year at almost all of the twenty-four Observatories which were open for that time. At the close of the year there were twenty-six observatories and 476 recording stations furnishing rainfall returns. The Madras Office continued to publish the daily weather and rainfall report for the Presidency.

Astronomy. *Part II, para. 419.*

96. At Madras Observatory observations were mainly confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service, and this work was efficiently performed throughout the year. The Kodaikánal Observatory was devoted chiefly to solar work, but complete meteorological, magnetical and seismometric records were also maintained while general astronomical observations were made when matters of special interest were involved.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology and Epigraphy. *Part II, paras. 420 to 424.*

97. The attention of the Archæological Department was chiefly occupied with the excavation of ancient Buddhist monastic remains at Sankaram and Ramatirtham in the Vizagapatam District. These remains have proved to be of great interest and have elicited several enquiries from leading Buddhist authorities in India and Ceylon. Excavation of less important sites and examination of treasure trove were carried on throughout the year in various districts of the Presidency.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 426 to 428.*

98. There were at the close of the year 252 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras. Eight natives were ordained during the year by the Bishop in Tinnevelly ; six as deacons and two as priests.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 429 and 430.*

99. The value of English and Indian stores received in the course of the year was Rs. 9·34 lakhs, an amount Rs. ·8 lakh in excess of the figure for the previous year. The value of the stores issued was Rs. 8·78 lakhs ; slightly more than half of these stores were of Indian manufacture.

Government Presses. *Part II, paras. 431 to 437.*

100. There was a decrease in the receipts of the Central Government Press, Madras, owing to the fact that no recoveries were made for work done on account of Local and Municipal bodies; expenditure increased as a result of the payment of grain compensation allowance and the Royal bonus. The cost per standard page increased slightly but the cost per 1,000 impressions was less than in the preceding year. Further additions to the plant to the value of about half a lakh were made during the year. In the District Presses the value of the work done and the expenditure both increased.

Chemical Examiner's Department. *Part II, paras. 438 to 441.*

101. For the first time in several years the number of analyses of all kinds performed by the Chemical Examiner showed a small decline. Many analyses were made in the Medico-legal section in cases of suspected human and animal poisoning ; in the majority of cases poison was detected ; a number of stain cases were also investigated in this section. Much work involving the examination of such miscellaneous substances as explosives, wines, milk, arrowroot, toddy residues, opium and ink powder was performed for the various departments of Government, while many ores and a variety of other articles were analysed for private parties.

Charitable Institutions. *Part II, paras. 442 to 444.*

102. The total income of the charitable institutions in the Presidency, excluding dispensaries, was for the year under review over Rs. 12 lakhs. Several of the institutions were maintained wholly or in part by Government or local boards but the greater number were in the hands of the general public. Many of the institutions existed with the object of providing accommodation and food for travellers ; in some cases benefits were restricted to a particular caste or class, in others charity was dispensed indiscriminately to all applicants. Owing to the rise in the price of food-grains the numbers who obtained relief at institutions having a fixed income usually showed a decrease.

Muhammadans in the service of Government. *Part II, para. 445.*

103. The percentage of Government appointments held by Muhammadans, who number 6·42 per cent. of the whole population, was 14·38. Most of the posts in the hands of Muhammadans were however in the lower ranks of the service, and the community was considerably under-represented in positions carrying superior pay.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1908–1909.)

9. There is nothing of importance to be noted under this head here.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1083—16TH AUGUST 1907 TO 15TH AUGUST 1098.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore State for the year M.E. 1083.*]

The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sir Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Sultan Manne Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Samsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya; his age is 52 and he has no male heirs. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 2,952,157. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,05,32,128. The annual tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The strength of the military force maintained by the State during the year was 1,473.]

General and Political.

10. The office of Diwan was in the hands of the Senior Diwan Peishkar from August 17th till October 24th, 1907, from which date Mr. Rajagopala Chari was appointed. In the course of the year the State was visited by General Sir Archibald Hunter, the Raja of Dewas, and the Prince of Arcot. The fourth session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was held in November 1907 and lasted for 5 days.

Administration of the Land.

Land revenue.

Coercion.

Revenue cases.

Agricultural Loans.

Miscellaneous.

11. The net land revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 29,53,674, an increase of Rs. 47,611; the arrear demand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,11,595 thus giving a total demand of Rs. 31,65,269; of this Rs. 30,11,360 were collected and Rs. 43,951 written off, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,09,958. Of this balance Rs. 63,010 were due to the Darbar on account of desavazhi lands in Cochin and could not be recovered by ordinary revenue processes: special steps have however been taken to ensure the collection of this amount. There was a decline in the number of demand notices issued from 109,049 to 67,078 and in distraints from 1,781 to 1,599; on the other hand the number of sales rose from 93 to 301. There was an improvement in the disposal of revenue cases generally, but applications for waste land were often subject to long delays in order to avoid which fresh rules were framed rendering a reference to the Forest department unnecessary in most cases; the rate of valuation to be paid for trees standing on waste lands was also lowered during the year. Only one application for an agricultural loan was disposed of in the course of the year: the regulation governing these loans though passed 18 years ago has been practically inoperative, and steps are being taken to remedy defects in it which have been shown by enquiry to needlessly hamper its use. The Diwan-Peishkars were given increased powers in administrative matters and in regard to the appointment and punishment of their subordinates.

12. A reduction of the survey establishment was effected from September 1907 : special establishments were, however, entertained for the mapping of the Cardamom Hills and for surveying the Kannan Devan Hills. Very little progress was made in maintenance work by the newly appointed land records staff. Survey.

13. Four settlement parties were working at the close of the year, two having been disbanded : the operations of this department extended over 13 taluks; of these Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, Kunnathur, Kottayam, Ettumanoor, Vaikom, Shertalai and Parur were completely settled ; in the case of the first two the new rates were also introduced before the close of the year, but this still remains to be done in the others : in the other five taluks operations were still in progress. A separate department of agriculture was organised during the year and placed under Dr. Kunjan Pillai, B.Sc., Ph.D. A disease of an infectious nature has for some time affected cocoanut and areca palms in parts of North and Central Travancore ; this year Dr. Butler, Imperial Mycologist, visited the affected areas, conducted an investigation and suggested precautions to be taken against the further spread of the disease. Settlement. Agriculture.

14. Four ordinary meetings and one special meeting of the Legislative Council were held in the course of the year. No regulations were passed. The Public Canals and Public Ferries Bill was dealt with in Committee and later on in Council : the Treasure Trove, Arms and Factories Bills were introduced into the Council and referred to committees. The High Court Regulation Amendment Bill and the Registration Regulation Amendment Bill were withdrawn during the year. **Protection.** Legislation.

15. The scale of pay of all ranks of the police from constable to First-grade Inspector was raised during the year, the number of grades of Inspector being at the same time reduced from seven to five and those of constable from three to two. The total sanctioned strength of the force was 1,720 and the actual strength on the last day of the year 1,714 ; deducting men employed in the reserve, jail and treasury guard, etc., the effective strength was 1,437 at the close of the year, compared with 1,391 at the commencement ; this increase was due to the abolition of the District Jails at Quilon and Alleppey and the consequent setting free of the men employed there. During the year, 95 police men were prosecuted, of whom 18 were convicted. Including arrears, the number of cases for disposal was 4,261, out of which 2,330 were charged, 1,783 referred as false, 41 transferred to the undetected list and 107 remained pending : the percentage of convictions in respect of cases charged was 85 and of persons 63, the corresponding percentages of last year being 85 and 73, respectively. On the 8th June, a serious riot occurred at Trivandrum in the course of which the Fort Police station was attacked and fired by the mob, a portion of the building being burnt down. Police.

16. Two new First-class Magistrates' Courts, one at Quilon, the other at Alleppey, were established during the year, while the Second-class Magistrate's Court at the latter place and the Third-class Magistrate's Court at Paravoor were abolished. A temporary First-class Magistrate's Court was also created at Trivandrum for the trial of the riot cases. The number of offences reported was 18,428, of which 14,817 were under the Penal Code : the percentage of conviction in respect of persons charged declined from 33 to 31. The number of juvenile accused was 341, of whom 64 were actually convicted; only one, however, was sent to the Reformatory. The total number of cases for disposal by the Magistracy during the year was 19,135, of which 18,843 were concluded leaving a balance of 292 : the average duration of cases disposed of rose from 12 to 14 days. The number of First-class Magistrates empowered to hear appeals was increased from 5 to 9 ; in the course of the year 1,592 appeals were disposed of by them, a balance of 25 remaining : the average duration of an appeal was 19 days. In 56 per cent. of the appeals, the Subordinate Courts' order was confirmed, in 29 per cent. reversed and in 13 per cent. modified. In the Sessions Courts 140 cases involving 380 accused were tried; 154 of the accused or 41 per cent. were convicted; 3 of these were sentenced to death. Of 328 appeals 306 were disposed of : the percentage of confirmation was 58, of reversal 25 and of modification 17. The High Court disposed of 123 appeals and 460 revision cases. Criminal justice.

17. The District Jails at Quilon and Alleppey were abolished during the year and all convicts are now kept in the Central Jail or the local lock-ups. Six hundred and thirty-eight prisoners were admitted into the Central Jail, giving with Jails.

the 462 remaining from the previous year, a total strength of 1,100; 642 of these were discharged: the number of under-trial prisoners received showed a large rise from 46 to 233 owing chiefly to admissions on account of the Trivandrum riot. There were 12 deaths in the prison hospital. Total earnings for the year, including the value of the convicts' intramural labour, were estimated at Rs. 23,583 against Rs. 23,691 in the preceding year: expenditure increased by Rs. 3,878 to Rs. 54,214.

Civil justice.

18. The total number of Civil Courts at the close of the year was 29. Forty-eight thousand and eighty-nine original suits and 2,920 appeals were filed during the year, compared with 48,981 and 3,065 in the year previous; there was thus a slight decrease in number both of original suits and appeals. Inclusive of arrears and re-admissions there were 35,334 ordinary and 26,534 small cause cases for disposal in the munsifs' courts; of these 23,878 ordinary and 25,256 small cause cases were concluded: the average duration of contested cases fell from 7 months to 6 months and 26 days. In District Courts the total number of suits for disposal was 1,419, of which 718 were disposed of; the number of suits of over one year's duration declined from 216 to 206. The appeals instituted before the District Courts in the year numbered 2,032, but on account of arrears the total number for disposal was 4,399, of which 2,666 were disposed of, leaving an arrear of 1,733. Before the High Court there were instituted 414 first and 354 second appeals; the total number for disposal was 1,132 including arrears; 784 were disposed of: 104 cross-objections, 33 appeals from orders, 24 review petitions and 707 miscellaneous petitions were also heard. In the case of munsifs' decrees the percentage of confirmations on appeal fell from 56 to 55, and in regard to District Judges' decisions from 48 to 45; in respect to second appeals, however, the percentage of confirmation of Judges' decrees was 66 against 63.

Registration.

19. Eight new registry offices were opened during the year under review, the total number of offices at the close being 59; the total number of documents presented for registration rose from 201,518 to 212,768; the aggregate value of the transactions embodied in the documents was Rs. 5,19,89,654, the average value of each transaction thus being Rs. 246. Receipts were Rs. 3,70,122 and expenditure Rs. 1,12,350.

Military.

20. The strength of the Brigade at the close of the year was 1,473; the conduct of the men was good and the Brigade was reported to be efficient for the purpose for which it is intended.

Marine

Six hundred and forty-six vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 469,824 called at the ports of the State during the year; receipts from port dues, etc., were Rs. 34,875 and expenditure Rs. 13,855 compared with Rs. 36,382 and Rs. 15,733, respectively, in the previous year. An estimate of 3 lakhs has been sanctioned for providing a new pier at Alleppey.

Production and Distribution.

21. The season was generally favourable, the average rainfall at the 39 stations being 88 inches; the prices of grains nevertheless continued to rise.

Forests.

The total area of reserved forests was 2,323 square miles and that of reserved lands 139 square miles, compared with 2,305 square miles and 124 square miles, respectively, on the last day of the previous year. The work of the Forest Settlement Officers was found unsatisfactory by the Conservator, owing to the fact that these officials often gave their decisions without inspecting the boundaries and claims involved. A sum of Rs. 13,860 was spent during the year on communications and buildings. Compensation realised for offences compounded was Rs. 2,041. The quantity of timber removed from the forests in the year was 930,175 cubic feet, 9,200 cubic feet more than in the year previous; the total revenue showed an increase from Rs. 6,43,994 to Rs. 7,04,431, while expenditure also rose from

Cardamoms.

Rs. 4,92,382 to Rs. 5,39,093. The area under cardamoms at the close of the year was 14,908 acres; the total receipts of this department were Rs. 1,04,127 and expenditure Rs. 37,923; this department will in future be placed under the Conservator of Forests.

Factories.

22. There were at the end of the year 49 factories in the State; they were engaged severally in the manufacture of tiles and bricks, cotton and coir yarn, cocoanut-oil and tea; in them 4,485 operatives were employed including 951 females and 1,334 children.

Trade.

23. The value of exports showed an increase from Rs. 1,97,56,050 to Rs. 2,21,24,932, while imports fell from Rs. 1,23,43,992 to Rs. 1,01,66,544. The

apparent increase in exports is however largely due to the enhanced valuation of the products of the cocoanut; thus exports of copra show an increase of nearly Rs. 37 lakhs and those of cocoanut-oil an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs, but those of tea a decline of about Rs. 10 lakhs and those of pepper a decline of Rs. 5 lakhs. 95·94 per cent. of the entire trade was with British India.

Public Works.

24. The total expenditure under the head of Public Works amounted to Rs. 20,16,641 against Rs. 18,29,253 during the previous year. Expenditure on the Kodayar works was Rs. 4,55,929, making a total capital outlay up to date on this scheme of Rs. 49,14,179. On communications the expenditure was Rs. 6,51,203 against Rs. 6,41,242, while on irrigation it rose from Rs. 4,05,394 to Rs. 4,97,717. The expenditure incurred by the Maramat Department on repairs connected with the palaces and religious and charitable institutions was Rs. 2,51,206 against Rs. 2,49,145 in the previous year. There was again a loss on the working of the Shencottah-Quilon railway, the State having to pay Rs. 1,78,121 as guaranteed interest, compared with Rs. 2,38,269 paid as such in the preceding year.

Railway.

Anchal.

25. One hundred and seventy-five anchal offices and 165 letter-boxes were maintained. The total number of covers posted was 6,802,740 showing an increase of 408,887: of the increase 369,732 were private letters and 39,155 official. The rates of postage on letters and newspapers were revised and reduced. Actual receipts were Rs. 80,918 and expenditure Rs. 1,12,691; had official covers however been charged receipts would have been Rs. 3,87,664.

Revenue and Finance.

Land revenue.

Salt.

Excise and customs.

Stamps.

26. Excluding debt heads the total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,05,32,128, while expenditure stood at Rs. 1,04,75,218 against Rs. 1,01,72,816 and Rs. 1,03,76,478 respectively in the previous year. Land revenue yielded Rs. 30,11,360 against Rs. 29,73,057, an increase of Rs. 38,303. The revenue under the head of salt fell from Rs. 12,02,081 to Rs. 9,82,568, owing to the reduced duty which was levied throughout the year. Excise on the other hand showed an increase of Rs. 73,692 which was mainly on tobacco; customs also increased by Rs. 2,54,863 owing to the revision of the tariff on copra, cocoanut-oil and cocoanuts. The revenue from stamps was Rs. 13,16,628, an increase of Rs. 91,251.

Vital Statistics.

Births and deaths.

Medical relief.

Vaccination.

Sanitation.

27. The number of births registered was 52,321 compared with 38,839 in the previous year while deaths recorded were 48,314 against 43,449: the birth and death rates for the year work out at 18 and 16 per mille respectively. Small-pox was present in epidemic form in North Travancore and diarrhœa in acute form prevailed in several places. Twenty hospitals and 24 dispensaries were maintained during the year. The number of in-patients in Sirkar institutions rose from 18,536 to 18,807, while out-patients declined from 659,560 to 623,356. The percentage of mortality among in-patients was 5. The expenditure on the State institutions rose from Rs. 3,02,826 to Rs. 3,06,683. The number of vaccinations performed rose from 140,171 to 150,833, of which 31 per cent. were verified by the inspecting staff. The total expenditure under sanitation decreased from Rs. 69,347 to Rs. 63,767. The Town Improvement Committees continued their work in Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppy and Kottayam.

Education.

Secondary.

Collegiate.

28. The powers and duties of Inspectors of schools were revised and enlarged, and a revision of the inspecting agency having for its main object the separation of the work of supervision of girls' schools from that of boys' schools, was decided upon. Special concessions were granted to Muhammadans and all Sirkar boys' schools were thrown open to Eazhavas, save in a few cases where they are inaccessible to persons of that caste owing to their situation in a prohibited locality. The total number of schools increased from 3,551 to 3,573, while scholars rose in number from 196,314 to 206,346, of whom 74 per cent. were boys and 26 per cent. girls: classified according to creed 61 per cent. were Hindus, 34 per cent. Christians and 5 per cent. Muhammadans. Thirty-two high schools were working throughout the year; the number of pupils reading in them increased from 12,574 to 13,070. Middle schools numbered 171 with a strength of 31,450 students. There were four arts colleges established in the State as in the previous year; the total number of students on their rolls declined from 425 to 370, a result attributed to the decrease in the number of students who succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination from the schools which usually send pupils to the colleges. The Law College continued under the maintenance of the Sirkar and its strength rose from 118 to 163: it yielded a profit of Rs. 4,423 to the Government. The total receipts and expenditure

on account of education were Rs. 1,67,646 and Rs. 7,30,530 respectively; it is interesting to note that expenditure was distributed between collegiate, secondary, primary and special education in the proportion of 12, 40, 37 and 11 respectively.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1083—17TH AUGUST 1907 TO 15TH AUGUST 1908.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1083.*]

[His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Raja of Cochin, is a Kshatriya by caste. He is 56 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 293 men. According to the census of 1901 the population of the State was 812,025. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 33,38,140.]

General and Political.

29. His Highness the Raja as usual spent a few weeks at Coonoor during the hot weather: he also made stays at Trichur and at his country palace at Kanjirapilli. The office of dewan was held throughout the year by Mr. A. R. Banerji, I.C.S.

Re-organisation.

30. During the year the staff of land-revenue department underwent an entire re-organisation: the number of divisions was reduced from two to one and the number of taluks from six to five, two of which are under Deputy Tahsildars, while the officials in charge of this branch of the administration were completely relieved of their magisterial duties: the financial result of these changes was a saving of Rs. 1,296 per annum.

Administration of the Land.

Land Revenue.

31. The receipts from land revenue amounted to Rs. 9,22,050 which was 98·7 per cent. of the current demand: Rs. 12,400 were also collected from the outstanding arrears; Rs. 3,897 were written off under this head, and a balance of Rs. 5,883 remained while a sum of Rs. 1,94,767 said to be due in Trichur and Talapilli taluks on account of "old arrears" is still the subject of investigation. Coercive measures were but sparingly utilised in the collection of the revenue; in 58 cases moveable property was distrained, but in only five was it actually brought to sale; in no case were defaulter's rights over any land sold.

Collection.

Survey and Settlement.

32. By the completion of the work in Talapilli taluk the survey of the State undertaken in M.E. 1074 (1898–1899) has been brought to a close: save for the preparation of records the settlement work has also been finished. The verification of the Cochin-Travancore boundary was also completed during the year. A permanent staff for the maintenance of land records has lately been organised.

Protection.

Legislation.

33. A special officer was appointed for drafting bills owing to the congestion of this work in the Secretariat. Seven new Regulations were passed during the year and 9 Bills were under consideration at its close. An important commission was appointed to enquire and report regarding the relations between landlords and tenants.

Police.

34. The police department was thoroughly re-organised during the year and its sanctioned strength is now 63 officers and 477 men compared with 72 officers and 438 men previously. In 36 cases, of which 3 were brought departmentally, members of the police force were prosecuted but in only two cases did the trial end in conviction. Three hundred and fifty-seven grave crimes were charged by the police and 77 per cent. of the charges resulted in conviction. The percentage of lost property recovered showed an improvement rising from 33 to 40. The number of known-depredators on the register was 281. An increase in the number of security cases was accompanied by a decrease in the amount of grave crime reported.

Criminal Justice.

35. In accordance with the scheme for relieving the executive officials of their magisterial work, one full-time first-class District Magistrate and six full-time Second-class Sub-Magistrates were appointed. The total number of cases disposed of was 3,403, 65 per cent. of which related to offences under the Penal Code. In all 5,641 persons were accused, of whom 2,313 were convicted, 58 committed to higher courts and the remainder discharged or acquitted. Appeals from the Courts of the District Magistrates were preferred in 88 per cent. of the appealable cases; of these appeals 42·8 ended in confirmation of the original order; in the case of the

Subordinate Magistracy 252 appeals were preferred and the percentage of confirmation was 52·2. In the Sessions Courts 31 cases involving 64 persons were disposed of: 22 accused were acquitted, the remainder convicted and sentenced. The Chief Court disposed of 23 appeals during the year.

36. The Small Cause Munsif's Court at Nemmara was abolished. The total number of suits, original and appellate, was 10,483, of which 9,799 were decided. The average duration of contested cases in munsifs' courts fell from 78·3 to 74·3 days, and in district courts from 170 to 161 days. Munsifs' decisions were upheld in 53·4 per cent. of the cases in which appeals were lodged, whereas District Judges' decrees were confirmed in 42·5 per cent. of the appeals. Of the 636 appeals presented to it the Chief Court decided 458, leaving a balance of 178 appeals pending at the close of the year, compared with 286 at its commencement; none of the appeals pending was over one year old. Receipts on account of civil justice were Rs. 2,06,822 against Rs. 1,72,738, while expenditure rose from Rs. 95,197 to Rs. 99,011. Civil Justice.

37. Four subsidiary jails were abolished during the year, there remaining 1 central and 6 subsidiary jails. The average daily number of convicts in the central jail declined from 171 to 133; expenses on account of this jail declined simultaneously from Rs. 18,570 to Rs. 17,655; the average net expenditure per head rose from Rs. 86 to Rs. 99. The total cost of the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,416. Rules under the Prisons Regulations were framed for the improvement of jail administration. Prisons.

38. The number of documents registered during the year was 43,996 against 40,774 during the preceding year. 99·7 per cent. of these were registered on the day of presentation. In 104 cases registration was refused. The net revenue from this department was Rs. 41,600, an increase of Rs. 3,283 over that of the preceding year. The scale of pay of the Superintendent and Registrars was improved. Registration.

39. The infantry, artillery and band were maintained throughout the year in an efficient state; the total cost of the establishment was Rs. 37,453. Military.

40. One hundred and thirty-seven vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 120,942 tons entered and cleared at the port of Malipuram: the port dues were enhanced during the year and yielded Rs. 10,444 compared with Rs. 8,089. Marine.

Production and Distribution.

41. A full-time working plan officer was appointed and a scheme for the re-organisation of the forest department was introduced; by this means a saving of Rs. 4,752 per annum was effected. The area of forest remained unchanged at 605 square miles, but further blocks of about 450 square miles were notified for reservation and a full-time Forest Settlement-officer was appointed to enquire into and decide all claims regarding these lands. Forest crime showed a decrease, there being 38 cases charged before magistrates compared with 51 in the previous year. The receipts declined from Rs. 7,63,028 to Rs. 5,13,871 while expenditure fell from Rs. 8,93,825 to Rs. 4,36,557. The staff of the tramway was re-organised during the year and a new system of keeping accounts was introduced; the total capital expenditure on this undertaking up to date is estimated at Rs. 17½ lakhs: it transported 15,435 candies of wood during the year, but at least 30,000 candies should be carried if the line is to prove a success financially. Forests.

42. A department of agriculture was organised and an experimental farm opened, operations being started on a moderate scale. Rules were also drawn up and provision made for the grant of loans to ryots for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

43. The season was generally favourable; 4 new rain-recording stations were opened; the mean of the rainfall recorded at all the stations was 120·47 inches compared with 122·22 inches and 93·69 inches in the two previous years. Season and rainfall.

44. The value of imports at Malipuram rose from Rs. 10,738 to Rs. 12,947; exports totalled Rs. 57. Trade.

45. The Public Works Department was re-organised during the year and a separate irrigation branch was created; 450 miles of road were maintained in a condition which was generally good and several irrigation schemes were investigated. The amount spent on Public Works rose from Rs. 2,77,316 to Rs. 3,85,978. Public Works.

The booked capital expenditure on the railway to the end of the year was Rs. 69,62,823; gross earnings amounted to Rs. 4,17,179; deducting working expenses of Rs. 2,81,377, net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,35,802 or 1·96 per cent. on the Railway.

capital outlay: last year 2·27 per cent. was earned. A new working contract is under consideration.

Anchal. 46. Two anchal offices were abolished during the year. Receipts decreased by Rs. 229 to Rs. 11,581, and expenses by Rs. 365 to Rs. 19,303. The transfer of the Anchal to the Imperial Postal Department was under discussion.

Revenue and Finance. 47. The total receipts and expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 33,52,452 and Rs. 37,47,760, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 34,38,140 and Rs. 35,27,890. The whole of the temporary loan of Rs. 3,90,000 was repaid during the year, thus reducing liabilities under the head of loans to Rs. 20,00,000. A new department of accounts and finance was constituted, and a settled financial policy to be followed in the future was drawn up. Rs. 1,10,500 was recovered from the British Government according to the Interportal Trade Convention. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 229,145 maunds, an increase of 7,119 maunds over the previous year. The average consumption per head was 23·22 lb. Receipts fell from Rs. 4,07,989 to Rs. 3,55,624, owing to the reduction of the salt duty by 8 annas per maund. Receipts from licenses for the sale of tobacco decreased from Rs. 29,780 to Rs. 16,880. The year under review was the last of the old licensing system, it having been replaced by the auction system from the beginning of the current year. The abkári revenue rose from Rs. 1,92,520 to Rs. 1,93,758; opium receipts rose by Rs. 11 to Rs. 22,772. Stamp revenue increased from Rs. 2,95,335 to Rs. 3,38,753.

Customs.

Salt.

Tobacco.

Excise.

Stamps.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. 48. The number of births and deaths registered during the year were 7,879 and 12,005, respectively. Little reliance can be placed on these figures as the system of registration was only introduced in the previous year. Ten hospitals, six dispensaries and a temporary tramway dispensary were being maintained at the close of the year; two of these dispensaries were opened during the year. Four thousand five hundred and sixty-five in-patients were treated, of whom 585 died in hospital. Out-patients rose in number from 204,709 to 233,103. The total expenditure of this department rose from Rs. 66,124 to Rs. 75,057. It is proposed to open two new dispensaries, of which one is to be veterinary, during the current year. The number of towns conserved during the year remained at the same figure, viz., 10. Expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 21,264 to Rs. 23,736. A scheme for the organisation of a new department of Public Health was worked out during the year. The number of vaccine operations performed was 28,004, of which 24,118 were successful.

Sanitation.

Vaccination.

Instruction. 49. A new inspection staff was organised and the teaching staff of all the Sirkar schools was re-modelled. The number of Sirkar schools remained the same at 55: aided schools decreased by 2 from 183 to 181. The Sirkar continued to maintain the second-grade college at Ernakulam; 151 pupils pursued their studies there, of whom 41 passed the F.A. The Sirkar has also sanctioned the opening of an industrial school at Trichur. The total number of pupils at all schools was 54,895, of whom 39,283 were boys and 15,612 girls. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,36,956 compared with Rs. 1,36,859 in the preceding year.

General Administration. 50. In the course of the year the Huzur Secretariat was re-organised, and a scheme of decentralisation of powers was formulated. An investigation into the fisheries of the State was also held during the year.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(Fasli 1318—1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of Pudukkóttai for Fasli 1318.*]

[His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 33 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 18·16 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political. 51. His Highness the Raja arrived from Europe on 9th December 1908, but was compelled by ill-health to return thither; he sailed accordingly on March 12th. For the administration of the State in the absence of the Raja a Council of State consisting of three members was appointed, the Superintendent and President.

being Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S.; the Council was installed at a Darbar held on 15th March by the Political Agent. As a result M.R.Ry. S. Venkataramadas Naidu Garu reverted to British service after filling the post of Dewan for 10 years, a period which witnessed the reorganization of most of the Departments of State and the establishment of the finances on a firm basis.

Administration of the Land.

52. The total occupied area of land during the year under review was 372,119 acres, an increase of 3,616 acres over the area under cultivation in the preceding year. The total current revenue demand rose from Rs. 8,57,413 to Rs. 9,19,622; excluding "quit-rents not brought to revenue accounts" and "revenue miscellaneous" the demand was Rs. 8,30,768; collections amounted to Rs. 7,87,112 or 94·7 per cent. against 91·6 per cent. in the preceding fasli. Old arrears amounted to Rs. 5,35,957, of which Rs. 1,36,869 were collected and Rs. 4,800 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,94,288. There were 133 cases of sale of immovable property and 22 cases of sale of movables, by which the sum of Rs. 4,572–3–6 altogether was realised. The expenditure under "Land Revenue" was Rupees 98,727–3–1 or 10·7 per cent. of the current demand. The incidence of the land taxation throughout the State was Rs. 2–2–11 per head. Under the head of agricultural loans Rs. 2,575 were advanced for well sinking purposes and Rs. 3,445 for house building; Rs. 30,182, to be repaid before the end of the fasli, were advanced free of interest under the Raja's orders for the purchase of seed grains and cattle. Three Co-operative Credit Societies were started in the year, of which one, the Karambakkudi Agricultural Bank, showed good promise.

Loans.

Survey and Settlement.

53. The survey of house-sites in 24 villages in which encroachments were found to be frequent was in progress during the year. The settlement establishment was brought up to its full strength and the classification of soils in the Alangudi and Trimiem taluks was completed; a scheme for the settlement of these taluks was under preparation. In Kolattoor taluk the work of registering holdings was in progress.

Manovarti Jaghire.

54. In the Manovarti Jaghire which is under State management the demand was Rs. 32,868, the whole of which was collected.

Protection.

Legislation.

Police.

55. Two Regulations were passed in the year under review, one to amend the Court Fees Act, the other to regulate the use of motor-vehicles in the State. The control of the Police force remained in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The strength of the force at the close of the year was 281, being one policeman for every 1,344 inhabitants. Four constables were dismissed during the year. The number of reported cases was 2,006, of which 1,883 or 93 per cent. were detected; the percentage of cases under the Penal Code detected was however only 52; altogether 3,631 persons were arrested, of whom 1,984 were convicted. The number of cases filed before Criminal Courts was 3,705, of which 1,724 were for offences under the Penal Code; 3,624 or 97·8 per cent. of the cases were disposed of. Six thousand two hundred and forty-eight persons were brought up for trial and 2,254 of them were convicted. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistracy was two days. Seventy-nine appeals were filed in the Chief Magistrate's Court and were all disposed of; in 21 cases the decision of the lower court was reversed: the Court of Session disposed of 7 appeals and the Chief Court 6. The number of persons in confinement at the beginning of the fasli was 78; admissions numbered 505 and discharges 520 leaving 63 persons in jail at the close of the year; there were no escapes. The net gain from jail industries was Rs. 432–12–8. Expenditure on the jails rose from Rs. 8,016 to Rs. 9,423 owing to dearness of provisions.

Criminal Justice.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

56. The number of civil suits, regular and small cause, instituted in the year rose from 7,857 to 8,118; including arrears there were 8,741 suits for disposal, of which 8,109 were concluded, leaving a balance pending of 632 compared with 465 at the end of the previous year. The aggregate value of the claims involved in the 2,231 regular suits disposed of was Rs. 7,42,575, the average value of each suit being thus about Rs. 333; the average duration of contested suits was 4 months and 4 days. The number of regular appeals filed rose from 111 to 191; 149 appeals were disposed of, their average duration being 5 months and 10 days. The expenditure on civil justice rose from Rs. 34,039 to Rs. 35,209.

Registration.

57. The aggregate number of documents registered fell from 23,946 to 22,378; the decrease was mostly among documents relating to the sale and mortgage of

immovable property and is attributed to the more favourable character of the season rendering the raising of loans by agriculturalists unnecessary. The aggregate value of the documents registered rose from Rs. 45·95 lakhs to Rs. 48·56 lakhs but a single document worth Rs. 2·35 lakhs accounted for most of the increase.

Military. 58. The strength of the military force was 20 officers and 90 privates in the infantry and 3 officers and 16 troopers in the body guard; expenditure on the force including the band was Rs. 28,494-5-0.

Production and Distribution. 59. The season, though better than that of the preceding fasli, was not on the whole favourable. The rainfall was 35·61 inches against an average of 31·93 inches for the previous five years, but owing to the fact that practically no rain fell in November and December a great part of the wet crops withered. Prices remained high although compared with the previous year there was a slight fall in the average price of staple grains.

Forests. 60. The Forest department was separated from the Salt and Abkári department and underwent a complete reorganisation during the year; the current demand from Forests rose from Rs. 31,162 to Rs. 35,161 and was all collected except Rs. 115; expenditure also rose from Rs. 15,259 to Rs. 19,080. The total

Public Works. expenditure on Public Works declined from Rs. 2,11,236 to Rs. 1,87,362 which is considerably less than 50 per cent. of the original budget estimate for the year; of the amount spent Rs. 50,429 was on communications, Rs. 43,797 on civil buildings and Rs. 30,191 on irrigation. Efforts have been made to improve the personnel of this department by the appointment of qualified hands; it is also proposed to introduce a Minor Irrigation system on the lines of that in vogue in British

Railway. districts. The survey of the proposed lines from Trichinopoly to Ramnad and from Arantangi to Devakottai was carried out during the year.

Revenue and Finance. 61. The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 15·24 lakhs; receipts, including those under debt heads, amounted to Rs. 18·16 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 13·94 lakhs so that there was a closing balance of Rs. 19·46 lakhs; for the previous fasli receipts and expenditure were Rs. 14·91 lakhs and Rs. 12·4 lakhs, respectively. The principal increases in revenue occurred under the heads of "Land Revenue" on account of improved collections owing to the more favourable season, and "Stamps" as a result of the introduction of the new Stamp Regulation; there was a decrease under the head of Court Fees as a portion of this revenue was under the

Abkári. above regulation credited to "Stamps." Under "Abkári" there was an increase of still-head duty from Rs. 46,419 to Rs. 46,977 owing to the larger issues of liquor; shop rents also increased from Rs. 12,830 to Rs. 16,916; the revenue under tree-tax and shop rent from toddy was Rs. 59,594, which was greater than in the previous year by Rs. 4,750.

Vital Statistics. 62. The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 8,579 or 22·55 per mille and 8,098 or 21·29 per mille, both totals being rather less than those of the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 11,859 to 12,582, of which 99·34 per cent. were successful; the cost of the vaccination department was Rs. 3,041, the average cost of each successful operation being As. 3-11. The sanitation of the town of Pudukkóttai continued under the management of the Sanitary Board, the proposal to form a regular Municipal Council not having found favour among the inhabitants. Work on the town water-supply scheme was taken

Medical. in hand and made considerable progress in the year. There were ten medical institutions at work, including the Town Hospital and the Dispensary for Women and Children; at the town hospital the number of in-patients treated was 568 against 657 in the previous year; out-patients however increased in number from 35,114 to 39,376. The expenditure under "Medical" rose from Rs. 24,465 to Rs. 36,073 partly owing to the fact that supplies used in the previous year were paid for during the year under review. The general health of the people was fair but there were sporadic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox in the town of Pudukkóttai and the neighbourhood.

Education. 63. The total number of institutions imparting primary education was at the close of the year 422; of these 110 were State schools and 192 were aided; 10 of the State schools were for girls. The total number of pupils was 13,807, 1,081 of whom were girls. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 18,952 to Rs. 29,263. The number of students at the Pudukkóttai College was 546; 29 of these appeared for the F.A. and five passed, and 58 sat for the Matriculation, of

whom 11 were successful. The total charges on account of education during the year were Rs. 55,608. Elementary education has lately made good progress and it is estimated that 25·4 per cent. of the population of school-going age were at school, compared with about 18 per cent. two years previously.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1908–1909.)

[*Report on the administration of the Banganapalle State for the official year 1908-1909.*]

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulam-Ali-Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Muhammadan of the Shiah Sect. His age is 35 and he has male heirs. He was educated privately and is acquainted with Urdu, Telugu and English. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 32,264. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 2·68 lakhs. The Collector of Kurnool is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

Political and General.

64. The State was administered by Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., as Assistant Political Agent, till 19th December 1908; on that date His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, visited the State and formally installed the Nawab: previous to his installation the Nawab made a tour in Northern India, in the course of which he visited the more important centres of administration. In September 1908 the Nawab unfortunately lost his wife.

Administration of the Land.

65. The land revenue demand for the current year, including jodi and quit-rent, amounted to Rs. 1,92,487, compared with Rs. 1,70,640 in the preceding year; the increase is due largely to the introduction of the new settlement rates: including arrears of previous years the total demand of the year was Rs. 2,14,395, of which Rs. 1,94,307 or 90·7 per cent. was collected. The total area under cultivation was 108,123 acres—an increase of 2,579 acres.

Protection.

Police.

66. The Police force was increased by one head constable and 5 constables: this increase and the payment of famine allowance to all constables at the rate of Re. 1 per mensem were chiefly responsible for the increased cost of the force which rose from Rs. 9,540 to Rs. 11,565. The conduct and discipline of the force was in general satisfactory, but three constables were dismissed and one head constable and one constable degraded during the year. Since the departure of the Assistant Political Agent the Nawab has exercised the powers of a final Court of Appeal in

Criminal Justice.

matters criminal, while the Diwan has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class: in July 1908 the post of Stationary Sub-Magistrate was created, by means of which the Tahsildar was relieved of his magisterial work. There were no grave crimes during the year: only 4 appeals were preferred in all of which the decision of the Subordinate Court was confirmed. When the Nawab assumed charge of the State, the Diwan's Civil Court was made the appellate

Civil Justice.

authority over the Munsif's Court, the Nawab exercising revisionary jurisdiction only. One hundred and fifty-six suits were filed in the Munsif's Court during the year; of these 139 were disposed of, the average duration of each suit being 70 days: 28 appeals against the Munsif's decisions were heard; in 19 cases his original order was confirmed, in one case amended and in two cases reversed. Eight hundred and forty-two documents valued at Rs. 1,82,823 were registered during the year,

Registration.

compared with 794 documents of the value of Rs. 1,33,449 in the previous year.

Production and Distribution.

67. The rainfall for the year was 19·17 inches, an increase of 4·59 inches over that of the preceding year: though the supply of water for irrigation purposes was far from sufficient, the season as a whole was not unsatisfactory, the yield of the crops being in most cases good. A number of cattle bred from the Nellore stock and imported by the State were sold during the year. Rs. 58,448 was spent

Public Works.

on public works; of this sum Rs. 17,483 was utilised on roads, Rs. 8,095 on irrigation, and the remainder on village works, buildings and general repairs.

Revenue and Finance.

68. The total revenue demand of the State was Rs. 2,88,799, compared with Rs. 2,45,418 of the previous year.

Vital Statistics.

69. The number of births fell from 1,055 to 848, while deaths rose from 694 to 696. The construction of a new hospital at Banganapalle is under consideration, the institution at present being housed in an old and unsuitable building. Vaccination work continued to be satisfactory, 2,041 children being vaccinated against 1,966 in the year preceding. Rs. 3,063 were spent on sanitary improvements in villages.

Education. 70. The Education Department was reorganised and a Supervisor appointed; 19 schools were maintained throughout the year and the number of pupils on the rolls increased from 774 to 853, of whom 43 were girls. New buildings for the Lower Secondary school at Banganapalle and for 3 village schools were completed during the year.

Municipal Council. 71. In May 1908 the Banganapalle Municipal Council by vote decreed its own dissolution and the affairs of the Municipality were for a time entrusted to the Assistant Political Agent: on the recommendation of the Nawab, the Government however ordered its reconstitution and it accordingly re-commenced operations with the election of a fresh chairman in October 1908. The receipts during the year were Rs. 14,624 including Rs. 6,000 contributed by and Rs. 1,000 lent by the State; Rs. 9,384 were spent on minor sanitary improvements.

SANDUR STATE. (1908-1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Sandur State for the official year 1908-1909.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatrao, Rao Saheb, Hindu Rao Ghorpadé Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He was born in 1892 and is being educated by a tutor at Bellary. There are no male heirs. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. According to the census of 1901, the population of the State was 11,205. The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 1,51,192. During the Raja's minority the State is administered by the Diwan under the control of the Collector of Bellary, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent.]

General and Political. 72. The administration remained throughout the year in the hands of the Diwan, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Kothandarama Nayudu.

Administration of the Land. 73. The land revenue demand including arrears of Rs. 66 on account of the previous year was Rs. 15,780: all save Rs. 38 was collected. The demand for the previous year was Rs. 21,637, the reason for the decline being that considerable areas of land held under prospecting licenses were yielding a surface rental of As. 4 per acre; now that the licenses have expired this has ceased.

Protection. 74. The sanctioned strength of the Police force was increased by 1 head constable and 8 constables. Twenty-one cases were sent for trial of which 18 ended in conviction. The Diwan, as Sessions Judge and First-Class Magistrate, tried 249 cases. Of 23 prisoners incarcerated 3 escaped during the year and were not recaptured. The Diwan tried 50 original civil suits, and one suit remained pending at the close of the year. Seventy-eight documents were registered compared with 80 in the previous year.

Production and Distribution. 75. The rainfall was only 19·35 inches, the average for the five years ending 1907-1908 being 25·07: dry crops were however successful as a rule, but the scarcity of water was much felt, many wells having dried up. Wages were reduced by the General Sandur Mining Company, but there was no appreciable fall in prices. Revenue from forests was Rs. 12,536, including Rs. 8,000 rent paid by the British Government. The General Sandur Mining Company exported 21,353 tons of manganese ore during the year.

Revenue and Finance. 76. The actual revenue for the year was Rs. 1,51,192 against Rs. 68,564 in the previous year: the large increase is due to the fact that the General Sandur Mining Company paid Rs. 50,000 special fee and Rs. 25,000 rent according to the terms of a mining lease executed by them. Expenditure totalled Rs. 58,463.

Vital Statistics. 77. Four hundred and twenty-three births and 422 deaths took place in the year: the rate of each is 38 per mille. The number of people treated at the State dispensary declined from 15,767 to 14,639, owing to numbers of coolies leaving the mines: 526 successful vaccinations were performed against 572 in the preceding year.

Education. 78. Seven schools received aid from the State: the number of pupils increased from 287 to 301.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1318—1ST JULY 1908 TO 30TH JUNE 1909.)

Rainfall.

79. As the large masses of the people in this country depend on agriculture for their livelihood, their condition is usually dependent to a great extent upon the vicissitudes of the season. In the year under review, the south-west monsoon, though copious in parts, was untimely and not well distributed with the result that the sowing of dry crops was retarded in many districts; the north-east monsoon, on the other hand, was below normal everywhere except in Nellore, Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot, and crops over considerable areas were prejudicially affected in many of the districts in consequence. The mean rainfall for the Presidency was 48·88 inches against 45·04 in the previous year and an average rainfall of 45·25 for the past 35 years. The total area under cultivation with first crops was 33,744,000 acres against a normal extent of 32,399,000 acres and exceeded that of the previous year by about 38,000 acres. Generally speaking the prices of food-grains continued to rise and the price of rice was above the "warning rate" everywhere except in Madras and Madura and above the "scarcity rate" in Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem and Tanjore. The condition of the agriculturist is generally reported to be one of prosperity; the demand for agricultural labour is becoming more difficult to meet and the daily wages paid to coolies are increasing. Increased attention is paid to the raising of new crops and to the employment of new methods of cultivation, while other signs of agricultural improvement are the replacement of picotas worked by hand labour by bullock mhotes, the improvement of land by carting silt to it and the increasing use of green leaves and other manures for paddy fields.

Area under cultivation.

Prices.

Condition of cultivation and labourers.

Fasli 1317.

80. The relations of the people to Government and to one another were on the whole amicable. The introduction of earthenware pipes in place of palmyra spouts in the Kistna and Gódávari districts caused some discontent among the ryots and a special commission was appointed to enquire into the matter. The principal cause of contention between the Maravars and Shanars in the Southern districts, namely, the right claimed by the latter of worshipping in the temples of the former, was finally decided by the Privy Council against the Shanars, who seem to have peacefully accepted the decision and to have decided to worship in temples of their own. Owing to a campaign of sedition started by certain disloyal individuals in the Tinnevelly district serious riots occurred at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, but the exemplary sentences passed upon the two leading agitators produced a most salutary effect and quickly restored peace.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1908.)

81. Political pensions in force on the 1st January 1908 amounted to Rs. 3,65,829–14–0. The amount of pensions newly sanctioned or transferred from other provinces during the year was Rs. 6,872–10–0. Pensions amounting to Rs. 14,388–13–0 either lapsed or were commuted or transferred to other provinces. Thirty-seven pensioners died and 17 commuted their pensions, either wholly or in part, during the year. The pensions in force on the 1st January 1909 were distributed among 629 pensioners. The amount paid during the year to the Carnatic Stipendiaries was Rs. 2,55,232–8–0 and to those of the Tanjore family Rs. 49,604–8–0.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE.

(FASLI 1317—1ST JULY 1907 TO 30TH JUNE 1908.)

[*Reports on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1317.*]

Peshkash.

82. The total amount of peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,82,865 against Rs. 49,83,333 in the year preceding; the difference is due to a reduction of Rs. 932 owing to the acquisition of lands for public purposes, an addition of Rs. 257 on account of russums payable by the Chundi Estate and an addition of Rs. 188, the assessment on resumed inams made over to the proprietors of estates for collection. The total demand, arrear and current, for the fasli was Rs. 52,58,055, of which Rs. 49,56,914 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,01,141, compared with an arrear balance at the commencement of the fasli of Rs. 2,75,190. The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was Rs. 7,61,595, or Rs. 4,457 less than in the previous year; the decrease was chiefly due to two causes—the fact that in the preceding year Rs. 3,639 was collected from the Totapalli Estate in the Gódávari district on account of additional jodi for back years, and the transfer of Rs. 860 in the Tanjore district from whole inams to minor inams. The total jodi demand including arrears was Rs. 7,72,165, of which Rs. 7,60,636 were collected, leaving a current balance of Rs. 11,529 against Rs. 10,570 at the beginning of the fasli.

Shrotriem jodi.

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.

83. The extent of ryotwari holdings cultivated during the year was 24·33 million acres, an increase of about 140,000 acres over the year previous. The total assessment of ryotwari holdings rose from Rs. 488·98 lakhs to Rs. 490·6 lakhs, the increase being due mainly to the expansion of cultivation and to the introduction of resettlement rates into the Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks of the Cuddapah district. The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charges amounted to Rs. 28·6 lakhs, compared with Rs. 27·88 lakhs in the preceding year; "water-rate on dry land" showed an increase of Rs. 1,34,000, but there was a decrease of Rs. 62,000 under "second-crop charge." Owing to the inadequate supplies of water received for irrigation purposes in several districts season remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 14·1 lakhs or Rs. 9·07 lakhs more than in the previous year; of the total amount Rs. 4·32 lakhs were remitted on land left waste, Rs. 4·47 lakhs on account of shavi or short crop, Rs. 7,155 on account of injury by floods and a sum of Rs. 4,489 as a special remission in Cuddapah, while "tirvakammi" remission, or the charging of dry rate only on wet land owing to insufficiency of water, amounted to Rs. 4·69 lakhs. Wet remissions were granted to some extent in nearly all the districts, but chiefly in North Arcot, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Salem; dry remissions on account of land left waste and shavi were confined to the districts of Ganjám and Kistna. Fixed remissions, or abatements granted for reasons unconnected with the season, amounted to Rs. 8·85 lakhs or Rs. 2·23 lakhs less than in the previous year; a sum of Rs. 98,941 was remitted on account of irrigation by lift and Rs. 29,087 as remuneration for the maintenance of irrigation works; the largest item under this head is however "increment remissions," that is to say, abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement in those cases where the increase over the old assessment is in excess of 25 per cent., the excess under the new settlement being in such cases gradually imposed in yearly increasing instalments, while the

Remissions.

difference between the new settlement demand and the amount actually collected is treated as a remission; such remissions were granted in Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara, Malabar and Anjengo and amounted to Rs. 6·43 lakhs in all. Beriz deductions, or deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions amounted to Rs. 8·72 lakhs against Rs. 9 lakhs in the previous year. Miscellaneous revenue showed an increase of Rs. 3·64 lakhs and totalled Rs. 82·84 lakhs. Water-rate on minor inams and on land in proprietary villages amounted to Rs. 31·69 lakhs, of which Gódávari and Kistna contributed the major portion; penal charges for water taken without permission contributed Rs. 2·07 lakhs, while the revenue derived from poramboke cultivation was Rs. 3·96 lakhs including Rs. 2·34 lakhs levied as penal charges for unauthorised occupation, sale proceeds of assessed and unassessed wastelands brought in Rs. 2·38 lakhs and rent from lankas and islands Rs. 2·05 lakhs; the other items of miscellaneous revenue include quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras, revenue from coir, back assessment on missing palmyras in the Tinnevelly district, quit rent and janmabhogam on lands in Malabar, and shell rent in Chingleput. Miscellaneous.

84. The total current demand under cesses was Rs. 63,00,774 against Rs. 62,89,848 in the preceding year; the cess on ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 46,64,678, land-cess on permanently-settled estates to Rs. 12,63,548 and land-cess on whole inam villages to Rs. 3,72,548. Cesses.

85. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 6,90,80,726 compared with Rs. 6,91,34,727 in the year previous; of this demand amount Rs. 6,78,28,015 or 98·2 per cent. were collected in the fasli and Rs. 785 were written off. The total arrear demand under all heads was Rs. 9,73,167 of which Rs. 7,51,837 or 77·2 per cent. was collected and Rs. 29,466 or 3 per cent. was written off. Collections.

86. The total balance, including arrears and current outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 15,17,348; of this Rs. 10,53,037 or 69·4 per cent. had been collected by the end of December, Rs. 9,412 had been written off and Rs. 1,057 had been classified as irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st January 1909 was Rs. 4,53,842, of which Rs. 1,25,312 was due from Muhammad Ali, Raja of Cannanore; pending the orders of Government no steps were taken to recover the latter amount.

87. The decrease which has been shown during the last few years in the extent to which resort has been had to coercive processes for the collection of the land revenue, was again apparent in the year under review; the total number of such processes issued declined from 2,529,637 in the previous year to 2,244,570; of these 1,926,330 were demand notices only, 192,731 were distraint and attachment notices and 122,279 were sale notices, while the number of actual sales was only 3,230; the decline in the number of demand notices was most marked in Trichinopoly, Guntúr and Nellore districts, but there was a large increase in North Arcot owing to the unfavourable season. There was again a fall in the percentage of attachment notices issued to the total number of demand notices, the figure for the year under review being 9·9 per cent. against 11·1 per cent. for the previous year. Of the 192,731 defaulters whose property was attached, 70,452 or 36·5 per cent. paid the arrears before the sale notices were issued, while the percentage of actual sales to sale notices was as low as 2·64 against 5·28 in the previous year, the number of sales falling from 7,411 to 3,230; from this it appears that about one pattadar in every 1,100 actually had his property sold. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,18,849 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 37,649 and realized Rs. 67,762; the price fetched by land sold to private individuals was on the average 4·1 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 5·5 times the assessment in the case of wet lands; of 14,620 acres of land offered for sale Government bought in 3,891 acres for want of bidders; 3,772 acres of land, inclusive of areas bought in in previous years and remaining undisposed of, were however re-sold during the year and realized Rs. 12,974. Coercive Processes.

88. During the fasli advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 3·57 lakhs and under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs. 4·02 lakhs or Rs. 7·59 lakhs in all compared with Rs. 4·84 lakhs in the previous year; the increase was most marked in Bellary, Madura and Trichinopoly districts and is Loans and Advances.

generally attributed to the unfavourable nature of the season; of the sum advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 1,06,192 was for sinking new wells, Rs. 97,800 for repairing old wells and Rs. 91,364 for reclamation of land; of the amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act nearly 80 per cent. was for the purchase of cattle, the remainder being for the purchase of seed grain or fodder.

Expenditure. 89. The charges of district administration excluding the cost of village establishments, were Rs. 48·37 lakhs or about 7 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realized; village service charges amounted to Rs. 53·93 lakhs, giving a total cost of Rs. 102·31 lakhs or 14·9 per cent. of the total collections against 14·5 per cent. in the previous year.

SURVEYS. (1908–1909.)

[*G.O., No. 2714, Revenue, dated 4th October 1909.*]

General. 90. Six survey parties were at work during the year, one in each of the districts of Ganjám, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly: during the year a portion of the Kurnool party moved into the Cuddapah district. The work accomplished comprised the cadastral survey of 57 square miles of Government and 8 square miles of proprietary estates lands, the re-survey and revision survey of 1,637 square miles and the supplemental sub-division survey of 1,455 square miles of ryotwari lands; thus an area of 3,157 square miles was dealt with in all. The net expenditure was Rs. 6,89,306, showing an average cost of Rs. 218 per square mile.

District work. 91. In Ganjám No. I party, though working at times in notoriously unhealthy localities and therefore much hampered by sickness and desertions, completed the cadastral survey of 53 square miles of Government land in the Parlákimedi Maliahs and 8 square miles in the Humma estate; in addition this party revised the survey of 221 square miles in Goomsur taluk and made a supplemental sub-division survey of 111 square miles in Chicacole taluk. No. II party working in Cuddapah accomplished the revision survey of 324 square miles in Pulivendla, Ráyachóti and Pullampet taluks and also a supplemental survey of 676 square miles in Cuddapah, Badvel and Pullampet taluks. No. III party completed the revision survey of 234 square miles of the Markapur taluk in Kurnool and then undertook work in the Vayalpad taluk of Cuddapah, in which the survey of 91 square miles was revised; this party also made a re-survey of Nallur village in the Penukonda taluk of Anantapur. No. IV party worked throughout the year in the Tinnevelly district; the outturn of field work consisted of the re-survey of 274 square miles in Nángunéri and 22 square miles in Srívaikuntam taluks; in addition this party received and disposed of an unusually large number of land complaints during the year. No. V party in the Chingleput district completed the revision survey of 3 square miles in Saidapet and 108 square miles in Conjeeveram taluks and also accomplished the supplemental survey of 668 square miles in Chingleput and Madurántakam taluks. The survey of the cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount and Pallávaram was completed. In addition this party surveyed a few fields in the Nellore district and 3 square miles in South Arcot. In Coimbatore district No. VI party resurveyed 110 square miles and 232 square miles in the Coimbatore and Palladam taluks, respectively; it also accomplished the initial survey of two small blocks comprising a total area of about a square mile in Salem and North Arcot districts.

Maps. 92. In the course of the year touring maps were published of all districts with the exception of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and South Canara: 9 taluk maps and large scale town and ward maps of the towns of Cuddalore and Kárúr were also issued.

Cost to ryots. 93. In Ganjám, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Coimbatore the cost to landholders was As. 6–8, As. 1–1, As. 3–1, As. 7–2, As. 3–4 and As. 2–7, respectively, per acre.

SETTLEMENTS. (1908–1909.)

[*G.O., No. 2714, Revenue, dated 4th October 1909.*]

Parties.

94. Five settlement parties worked throughout the year under review: party No. I in Chingleput, party No. II in Coimbatore, party No. III in Cuddapah and Kurnool, party No. IV in Tinnevelly and party No. V in Ganjám; these parties were in charge of Messrs. G. A. D. Stuart, J. K. Lancashire, T. E. Moir, D. T. Chadwick and G. F. Paddison, respectively; the officers in charge of Parties Nos. III and IV were assisted by Messrs. R. W. Davies and J. T. Gwynne, while in January 1909 a Special Assistant Officer in the person of Mr. McFarland, was also appointed to No. V Party.

Districts.

Ganjám.

95. In Ganjám the officer in charge was occupied in instituting enquiries and collecting information regarding the resettlement of the Berhampur and Chicacole taluks; the special revenue staff completed the revision of the adangals in the Goomsur taluk and made a final check of the survey records of 237 villages out of 293 for which the survey party had supplied records.

Nellore.

In Nellore district the diglott registers which had remained incomplete at the end of the previous year, were completed and submitted to the Board; the Special Settlement Officer's final report on the introduction of the new rates of assessment in this district, was submitted to Government in the course of the year.

North Arcot.

The initial settlement of the 30 villages of the Javadi Hills was practically completed; the fair accounts of all the villages were submitted to the Revenue Department, and the diglott registers of 27 villages were printed.

Chingleput.

96. Proposals for the resettlement of the Chingleput district and also of the cantonments of Poonamallee and Pallávaram were submitted to Government in the latter part of 1908; the inspection of the taluks of Chingleput, Madurántakam and Conjeeveram was completed and field work was started in the Tiruvallúr taluk. The special revenue staff completed the revision of adangals in the Saidapet, Chingleput and Madurántakam taluks, nearly finished operations in Conjeeveram taluk and began work in Tiruvallúr.

Kurnool and Cuddapah.

97. Proposals for the resettlement of the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of Kurnool were submitted and approved by Government. In Cuddapah the introduction of the new rates of assessment into the taluks of Jammalamadugu and Proddatur was completed, while the work which was in progress in Cuddapah taluk has since been finished.

Tinnevelly.

98. In the Tinnevelly district the new rates were completely introduced in the Tenkási taluk and in nearly all the villages of the Ambásamudram and Tinnevelly taluks. A Special Deputy Collector and a Special Tahsildar were appointed during the year to act as mediators between land and tree pattadars in order to terminate if possible the system of the dual ownership of land and trees; they succeeded in effecting an amicable settlement between land and tree pattadars in respect of 395,682 trees.

Coimbatore

99. In Coimbatore the Special Settlement Officer was engaged in making enquiries in connection with the preparation of a scheme for the resettlement of the taluks of Coimbatore, Bhaváni, Satyamangalam, Erode, Kárúr, Palladam and Dharapuram; field work by classifiers and head classifiers was in progress in the taluks of Bhaváni, Satyamangalam and Dharapuram.

Miscellaneous.

100. In the course of the year 788 manuscript diglott registers were scrutinised in the Board's office and 1,076 were printed.

Financial.

101. The total cost of the department excluding the charges for the Banganapalle State was Rs. 4,76,125 against Rs. 3,87,899 for the previous year. The expenditure on the five settlement parties was Rs. 3,41,758, on the controlling office Rs. 1,07,836 and the cost of printing registers Rs. 29,934. The amount recovered from the Banganapalle State towards the cost of settlement operations was Rs. 3,403.

LAND RECORDS. (1908–1909.)

[*G.O., No. 2714, Revenue, dated 4th October 1909.*]

Staff.

102. A Land Records Tahsildar was posted during the year to Madura district; the only district now without a Land Records staff is North Arcot. A temporary additional Land Records Tahsildar was appointed in South Arcot.

Work of the Staff.

103. In the districts of Ganjám, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Tinnevelly, where survey and settlement work was in progress, the Land Records staff was empolyed in connection with those operations: in the remaining districts the staff was engaged partly in connection with operations preliminary to maintenance and partly in attending to current maintenance. The operations preliminary to maintenance consisted in the preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers, in the opening of stone depôts, and in the scrutiny of field maps and re-measurement of fields, the survey of which was found to be inaccurate. In all the districts under maintenance the preparation of demarcation sketches and of stone registers was almost finished; a sufficient number of stone depôts have been opened in all districts except Bellary, Salem, Tanjore, and the Nilgiris. The scrutiny of field maps revealed the fact that much remeasurement work has to be performed in several districts notably in South Arcot and Malabar; the amount of remeasurement work actually turned out during the year was greatest in the South Arcot and Coimbatore districts. Survey schools for karnams were held during the year in all districts except Vizagapatam, Nellore, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Malabar; none the less in several districts many karnams are still reported to require further training. The inspection of existing stones by ordinary Revenue Inspectors was not satisfactory, nor did the ryots themselves in most districts take much interest in the maintenance and renewal of survey marks. The work of mapping was found to be in arrears in most districts. In many districts in addition to its ordinary work the Land Records staff was employed on special works, such as settlement of boundary disputes, enquiring into complaints necessitating the correction of maps, measuring encroachments, splitting up large waste blocks and determination of forest boundaries. During the year proposals were made for cancelling Board's Standing Order No. 3 and issuing in its place a new Standing Order entitled "Maintenance of Land Records"; detailed rules for the proper record and incorporation in village maps of all topographical and cadastral changes have been approved by the Board for submission to Government.

Preliminary operations.

Current Maintenance.

WASTE LANDS.

(Fasli 1317—1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.)

104. Returns showing the total land area and the method in which it was utilised have been received this year for the first time from large tracts of zamindari lands and also from certain ryotwari and inam villages: for this reason the figures given this year are not comparable with those of previous years. The total area of the presidency for which statistics were received was 87,379,915 acres: of this 14,246,899 acres were forest land and 21,376,958 acres were not available for cultivation; 9,848,717 acres were cultivable waste, while 33,706,033 acres were actually cultivated and 8,201,308 acres of land usually cultivated were allowed to lie fallow. Of the area cultivated 10,303,539 acres were irrigated. The area cropped more than once was 4,280,194 acres, the total cropped area being therefore 37,986,222 acres.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

105. There is nothing to record under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1317—1ST JULY 1907 TO 30TH JUNE 1908.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1317.*]

Number of Estates.

106. The number of estates under wardship at the beginning of the fasli was 26. One of these, Chípurupalle was handed over to its proprietor on his attaining majority. The Bérikai estate, though remaining under the Court's superintendence for some time after the death of the ward, was eventually handed over to the Receiver appointed by the Sub-Court, Salem. Three estates, viz., the Kárvétnagar and Thimmájiammá's estates in North Arcot and the Kadambúr estate in Tinnevelly were taken under the Court's management during the year. The number of estates under wardship at the end of the fasli was thus 27. Of the 29 wards who were under the care of the Court at the end of the fasli, one was incapacitated by imbecility, 26 by minority and 2 by sex.

Estates restored.

107. *Chipurupalle.*—This was under the Court's superintendence for 26 years. The revenue demand when it was handed over was Rs. 8,100 against Rs. 8,956 when it was taken up, the decrease being due to the alienation of certain minor inams and topes in favour of the widow and the daughters of the late proprietor in accordance with the terms of his will. The closing balance at the time of restoration was Rs. 5,825. Over Rs. 7,000 were spent on irrigation works and buildings. Debts due to the estate aggregating Rs. 13,690 were realised and debts to the extent of Rs. 5,492 were cleared off. The ward had studied up to the matriculation class and was trained in Revenue Law and the management of his estate.

108. *Bérikai.*—This estate had been under the Court's superintendence for 13 years. It was surveyed at a cost of Rs. 37,585, the result being an increase of 10 per cent. in the revenue. Waste lands were assigned on permanent tenure and grazing fees were introduced in the estate forests. The current demand increased from Rs. 25,537 in fasli 1303 to Rs. 40,077 in fasli 1316. Debts due by the estate aggregating Rs. 32,449 were paid off and Rs. 37,425 were spent on irrigation works. The balance at the end of fasli 1316 was Rs. 7,705 in cash and Rs. 15,400 in public securities.

Finance.

109. The aggregate cash balance of all the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 6,47,344. The total cash receipts during the fasli were Rs. 32,29,011 and the total assets for the year were therefore Rs. 38,76,355. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,07,224, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 4,69,131. Adding to this sum, the nominal value of Government and other securities with a face value of Rs. 65,22,400 held on behalf of some of the estates and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year, Rs. 92,656, the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1908 was Rs. 70,84,187. Deducting the sale-proceeds of property, debts recovered and amounts borrowed, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 24,84,203. The net charges after deducting debts repaid, investments and cash handed over to the proprietor of Chípurupalle and the Receiver of Bérikai were Rs. 16,63,056. The corresponding net receipts and charges for the previous year were Rs. 22,85,018 and Rs. 17,54,600, respectively.

Surplus funds.

110. Excluding estates involved in debts and those handed over to their proprietor or Receiver during the year, 11 estates had surplus balances of over Rs. 10,000. The largest surplus balance was that of the Parlákimedi ex-Zamindar's estate, Rs. 23·67 lakhs, the Parlákimedi and Telaprólu estates coming next with Rs. 16·83 lakhs and Rs. 11·22 lakhs, respectively.

Investments.

111. Surplus funds were utilized for the development of the resources of the estates, such as irrigation works, and for repairs to roads and buildings. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was paid to the Government Public Works Department for the extension to be made to the Raja's college at Parlákimedi. Application has been made for the loan of a Public Works Department officer to execute a programme of works costing Rs. 2¼ lakhs in the Sivagiri estate. Rs. 35,010 were invested in the purchase of Gonúr Mitta for the Komáramangalam estate. It is further proposed to spend about Rs. 37,260 on the construction of a market and certain additions to the family residence at Kavalappára.

Agricultural improvements.

112. Mr. J. M. Lonsdale continued to be the Court's Agricultural Expert during the fasli. Excluding the fruit gardens at Vuyyúru, there were 7 home-farms in the estates under superintendence. The farm at Sivagiri worked very satisfactorily, but save that at South Vallūru which yielded a nominal profit, all the other farms were run at a loss. The itinerant agriculturist entertained during the fasli visited some estates and demonstrated the use of improved implements.

Charges. Establishment.

113. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 14 compared with 13·3 in the preceding year. The percentage exceeded 15 in 11 estates, the highest being 35·0 at Kárvétnagar. In no estate was it possible to reduce the charges without sacrifice of efficiency. The

Works.

expenditure on maramut works amounted to Rs. 2,61,906 or 56 per cent. of the allotment. The value of work carried out but not paid for within the fasli was Rs. 33,723. Including this, the value of the work done was 63·2 per cent. of the allotment against 86·7 in the previous fasli. About a lakh and a quarter was spent on irrigation works, nearly a lakh on buildings, Rs. 14,755 on communications and other works and Rs. 30,915 on account of establishment and contingencies. The outlay on maramut works was 15·7 per cent. of the total charges of the year compared with 13·3 per cent. in the previous fasli and 17·4 per cent. in fasli 1315.

Debts due to the estates.

114. The total debts due to the several estates at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 11,13,806. Including loans newly granted, Rs. 3,696, those newly brought to account, Rs. 5,184, and interest which accrued during the year, Rs. 54,287, the total sum due was Rs. 11,76,973. Rs. 3,19,616 were collected and Rs. 12,700 written off, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 8,44,657. The largest outstanding debts were in Parlákimedi, Rs. 2,45,355, South Vallúru, Rs. 3,27,364, and Komáramangalam, Rs. 1,12,943. Nearly a lakh due to the Parlákimedi estate and the bulk of the debts due to Subramaniya Sastri's estate have not yet fallen due.

Debts due by the estates.

115. The total amount of debts due by the several estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,65,57,962. Adding debts newly brought to account, Rs. 2,94,802, and the interest which accrued during the year, Rs. 1,67,795, the total liabilities were Rs. 1,70,20,559. Rs. 5,55,778 were repaid and Rs. 1,52,099 struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,63,12,682 due by 15 estates at the end of the year. The largest outstanding debts were Rs. 1,38,15,481 in Kárvétnagar, Rs. 12,86,752 in Vuyyúru, Rs. 2,31,192 in Uttumalai, Rs. 2,15,277 in Urkkadu, Rs. 2,11,800 in Nandigám, Rs. 1,86,154 in Sáptúr, Rs. 1,66,253 in South Vallúru, and Rs. 1,11,387 in Chundi.

Education of wards.

116. At the beginning of the fasli 12 wards were under the care of the Court's European tutor at Newington. The Palayampatti ward left Newington in January 1908 to undergo training in the administration of his estate and the South Valluru ward joined in March 1908. The number of wards in residence at Newington at the end of the fasli was 12. The conduct of all the wards was satisfactory. All took regular exercise in the form of gymnastics, riding and various games. The wards received regular moral and religious instruction and duly performed their religious ceremonies. The Teloprólu ward has acquired a taste for history and English Literature and also evinces great interest in agriculture, a subject in which he made good progress under the agricultural instructor. The Komáramangalam and the senior Kavalappara wards have passed the F.A. Examination. The Sivagiri ward attended the Veterinary College and obtained a diploma in the Veterinary Examination. The senior Sivaganga ward was backward and attempts were made to improve him by placing him in a special agricultural class and by giving him a course of lessons in photography which seems to have awakened his interest. The junior wards continued their lessons in botany and nature study. The other wards were under instruction in local schools and with two or three exceptions, their progress was favourably reported on.

Encumbered Estates.

117. The only estates now under management to which the provisions of section 45 of Madras Act I of 1902 apply are Uttumalai and Chundi. In Uttumalai the Court compounded for Rs. 2,18,500 secured and decreed debts amounting to about Rs. 4,62,000. The remaining debts are unsecured except Rs. 61,193 due to the late M.R.Ry. Raja Sakharam Sahib of Tanjore, the legal claimant to which has yet to be found; negotiations are however in progress for the discharge of these debts. Excluding the debt due to the Parlákimedi estate which is to be paid off in annuall

instalments, the Chundi estate was Rs. 22,253 in debt at the end of the fasli. Such of these debts as are admitted or may be decreed will be paid from the surplus funds of the estate.

Miscellaneous.

118. During the year the Raja's college and the two Girls' schools in Parlákimedi as well as the schools supported by the estates of Sivagiri, Kavalappara, Sivaganga and Vuyyúru worked satisfactorily. The Parlákimedi Light Railway worked at a loss of Rs. 2,809. The Sivagiri and Sáptúr forests were worked under the rules sanctioned under sections 26 and 32 of the Forest Act. Sections 4 to 19 of the Act have since been extended to the Parlákimedi forests. The forests in Nandigám and Járada were worked under departmental rules. Schemes for working the forests of the Vuyyúru and Chundi estates are under consideration. Five of the estates were surveyed during the year. Land records and demarcation marks were maintained in Telaprólu and Sivagiri estates, and will be introduced in Sáptúr in the next fasli. Proposals are awaited for the introduction of maintenance of land records in the South Vallúru estate.

Parlákimedi Light Railway.

Forests.

Survey.

Village accounts.

119. Village accounts were properly maintained except in Járada, South Vallúru, Vuyyúru and Thimmájiammá's estate.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Fasli 1317—1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.)

Revenue-paying Classes.

120. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources: peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates; shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages; assessment including water-rate, levied on lands held under the ryotwari system; and miscellaneous revenue, including quit-rent on minor inams. Peshkash amounted to Rs. 49·83 lakhs; shrotriem jodi to Rs. 7·62 lakhs; excluding water-rate and penal charges the total settled assessment on ryotwari lands was Rs. 490·6 lakhs, while quit-rent on minor inams yielded Rs. 23·1 lakhs.

Ryotwari.

121. The number of ryotwari villages in the Presidency at the close of the fasli was 23,047; the total extent of land held ryotwari during the year was 24·33 millions of acres, an increase of 140,000 acres over the extent so held in the previous fasli; the increase was distributed over all districts save Gódávari, Kurnool and the Nilgiris, and was most noticeable in South Arcot where it was due to the extension of groundnut cultivation. The area cropped, however, showed a small decrease from 21·38 millions of acres to 21·21 millions of acres; the largest decreases occurred in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool and Guntúr and were attributed to the unfavourable character of the season.

Rent-paying classes.

122. The rent-paying classes in this Presidency consist partly of tenants in permanently-settled estates and partly of sub-tenants of lands held on ryotwari tenure: there appears to have been no appreciable increase in the growth of sub-letting by ryotwari owners during the year. The relations between landlords and tenants in the larger Zamindaris were on the whole harmonious and there was little resort to coercive processes under the Rent Recovery Act: in Kallikota and Atagada estates of Ganjám, however, the relationship between the estate managers and tenants was strained and led to much litigation, while there was also considerable friction between the Zamindar of Challapalli in Kistna and his tenants.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

123. *Vide* pages 131 to 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901-1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1908-1909.)

The Legislative Council.

124. The term of office of two official and two non-official members expired during the year and they were reappointed. Three official members resigned, two owing to their departure on leave out of India and the third on his retirement from the Civil Service. These vacancies were duly filled up. One of the official additional members was appointed an ordinary member of the Council and to this vacancy a new member was appointed. The non-official vacancy caused in the preceding year by the resignation of the member appointed on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce was filled up; but the new member also resigned in the course of the year and a fresh nomination was made. Two other vacancies were caused by the acceptance of offices under the Crown by the non-official members representing the Northern Group of District Boards and the Corporation of Madras; and these were filled up in the usual course. Including one adjourned meeting, five meetings of the Council were held during the year. The average attendance of additional members was 19,—9 officials and 10 non-officials.

Acts and Bills.

125. The following Acts were passed during the year—Madras Act No. I of 1909—The Madras Revenue Recovery Amendment Act, 1909. This Act introduces into the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, provisions giving the owner of, or any person claiming an interest in, land which has been sold for arrears of revenue without the knowledge of such owner or person or at a time when such owner or person was temporarily unable to pay the arrears before sale, the power to recover such land within 30 days from the date of sale, by payment of 5 per cent. of the amount for which it was sold, together with the arrears for which it was sold with interest thereon and the expenses of attachment and sale. Madras Act No. II of 1909,—An Act to repeal the Madras Labour and Emigration Act, 1866 (V of 1866). This Act repeals Madras Act V of 1866, the provisions of which had fallen into desuetude and which it was therefore unnecessary to retain on the statute book. Madras Act No. III of 1909—the Madras District Police and Towns Nuisances Acts Amendment Act, 1909. This measure vests Deputy Superintendents of Police, a class of officers newly called into existence, with the same powers as Assistant Superintendents of Police already exercised under the Madras District Police Act, 1859, and the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889. It also amends and legalises the existing practice under which Deputy Inspectors-General of Police exercise certain powers of punishing police officers and confers upon Deputy Inspectors-General certain powers of appointment. Madras Act No. IV of 1909 —the Madras Estates Land Act Amendment Act, 1909. The object of this Act was mainly to remove doubts as to the intention of certain provisions of the principal Act of 1908, to make those provisions more clear and to remove sundry drafting inconsistencies.

126. No draft bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India during the year for introduction into the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

POLICE. (1908.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1908*; *Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Police.*]

Changes in the Police Force.

127. The year under review was remarkable for the number of changes in the personnel of the officers in charge of districts: in only five districts was there no change, in nine there was one change, in four there were two, in five three changes and in three districts as many as four changes took place. Owing to the number of officers on leave four sub-divisions were without an officer in charge for periods of about 3 months each. The total strength of the force increased by 579 to 26,465 owing chiefly to the opening of a new Central Recruits' School at Vellore and the additional appointments sanctioned in the grade of Sub-Inspector. Save in some cases for the reserves, recruiting was easy though the quality of the men obtained in several cases was not altogether up to the standard desired.

Punishments.

128. The percentage of men punished during the year was 43·3, but nearly 75 per cent. of these punishments consisted of the awarding of a black mark only; eight officers and 395 men were punished by dismissal. Two hundred and twenty-eight men were judicially punished during the year, of whom 129 were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity; of these 31 were convicted under the Police Act and 51 for negligently suffering prisoners to escape. The title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred upon M.R.Ry. P. S. Srinivasachari, District Superintendent. Pecuniary rewards amounting to Rs. 13,791 were granted to 1,931 persons compared with Rs. 9,444 granted to 1,492 in the preceding year; in several instances also, the acceptance of rewards from private parties by members of the force was sanctioned. There were under training at Vellore during the year 6 probationary Assistant Superintendents, 11 probationary Deputy Superintendents and 234 probationary Sub-Inspectors: 223 of the latter succeeded in passing the qualifying examination. Nine students, of whom seven were Sub-Inspectors under training, passed the examination recently instituted in vernacular shorthand. The probation of 5 Sub-Inspectors was terminated for failure to pass the final examination, while that of 13 more who were under training in the districts was stopped owing to incompetence. A training school for recruits was opened at Vellore in April. The school can accommodate 300 men, and admissions which take place in monthly batches are so regulated as to keep the school full. Instruction is given in general subjects, law and drill and on the completion of their course the men are subjected to an examination. The school has worked satisfactorily and a similar institution has lately been opened at Vizagapatam, while two other schools will eventually be established in Coimbatore and Gooty.

Rewards.

Provincial Training School, Vellore.

Cost.

129. The total expenditure on the force was Rs. 69,96,681 against Rs. 61,49,621 in 1907, an increase of just under Rs. 8·5 lakhs: this is due principally to the progress in the reorganisation of the department and to the grant of famine batta. The work of the village police continued to show improvement on the whole though much still remains to be effected in this direction; in the districts of Tanjore, Chingleput and North Malabar the improved co-operation between village magistrates and the police was noteworthy.

Reserves.

130. The Reserves maintained at district head-quarters were kept in an efficient condition and the annual mobilization was properly carried out in all districts.

Railway Police.

131. The work of the Railway Police was good on the whole, detection being better and the percentage of lost property recovered higher than in 1907. Nineteen cases under section 126 of the Railways Act were reported but none were detected: the only serious case was the Tangatur case in which two rails were removed from the abutment of a bridge.

Criminal Investigation Department.

132. The staff of the Criminal Investigation Department was increased during the year by the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent: subsequently a further temporary addition of 2 Deputy Superintendents, 2 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 2 Constables was made. Besides accomplishing much work of a confidential nature the department was in many ways of great use to the district police in working up difficult cases. The work of the Finger-Print Bureau showed a marked increase; it received 9,283 references compared with 6,756 in 1907, and in 1,867 cases it was able to furnish particulars of the criminal antecedents of the persons concerned.

Crime.

133. The season was in many districts unfavourable and scarcity combined with unusually high prices prevailed almost everywhere in the Presidency. In the circumstances it is not surprising to find that the total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisance cases, increased from 47,500 to 50,047; the increase was most marked in Salem, Cuddapah, Gódávari, Kurnool and Guntúr. The only districts to show an appreciable decrease were Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Nuisance cases, on the other hand, declined from 130,938 to 119,832, a difference accounted for by the fact that in Madras City a larger number of persons whose offences were purely technical, were let off with a warning.

Murders.

134. The number of murders was 575, an increase of 9 over the number in 1907; as usual, Coimbatore with 70 cases was by far the worst district for this class of crime, Salem coming next with 43. A noteworthy case occurred in Cuddapah, in which a man with two companions dragged his sister to the vicinity of his enemy's house and there murdered her; immediately afterwards he proceeded to the village magistrate and charged his enemy with the deed. Dacoities increased in number from 503 to 529, Madura being the worst district with 49 cases, Tinnevelly coming next with 44. In Madura the mail transit was waylaid between Periyakulam and Bodiyanayakkanur and Rs. 100 in cash carried off; while off the coast of South Malabar three piracies were committed in which native craft were robbed of property and grain. The number of robberies declined from 796 to 773, Tinnevelly being the worst district with 90 followed by Guntúr with 70. House-breakings increased from 9,057 to 10,229: here North Arcot showed the greatest number of cases, viz., 715. Thefts increased from 14,015 to 15,181, Madras City as usual returning the highest figure, 1,138. Cargo thefts between ship and shore were very frequent in the port of Cocanada and a bad case of this nature was lately detected and punished; a case of theft of the question papers set by the local University for the Matriculation Examination was successfully prosecuted. Cattle-thefts on the whole showed a slight decline, there being a marked decrease of this class of offence in Coimbatore. The number of cases relating to coin increased from 92 to 116, in 50 of which a conviction was obtained. Serious riots occurred during the year in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin as the result of the seditious propaganda carried on by several persons including the notorious Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Siva; an excuse for the disturbances was found in the fact that proceedings under the security sections had been instituted against these two agitators. In Tinnevelly the mob invaded the C.M.S. College and the Munsif's Court, burnt the Municipal office, a police station and part of the post office and destroyed some furniture in the hospital. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police with all the police available were quickly on the scene, but the attitude of the mob was so threatening that the police were twice compelled to fire killing four persons. At Tuticorin the Divisional officer and the police were assaulted by the mob who did not disperse until fire was opened and several persons wounded. In South Arcot a riot occurred at Kotakuppam on the borders of French territory, between the Muhammadans of Kotakuppam and the fishermen of the French village of Muthialpet: both the British and French police were requisitioned to quell the disturbance. In August the Coimbatore Central Jail was the scene of an outbreak among the convicts, in the course of which three of them made a murderous attack on the jailor; the riot was quelled by the prompt arrival of the Jail Superintendent. Those who participated in it were subsequently tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the men who attacked the jailor being each transported for ten years. A similar disturbance on a smaller scale also occurred in the Tinnevelly District Jail.

Dacoities.

Robberies.

Counterfeiting.

Riots.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

135. The proportion of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code detected during the year was 30·9 per cent., last year's figure being 32·4 per cent.; detection was best in Madras City and worst in Madura. The general decline in the percentage of cases detected was apparent under all grave crimes save cattle stealing where an improvement was recorded owing to the special measures adopted in some districts to stamp out this form of offence; the decline has been variously attributed to the shortage of Inspectors, the inexperience of the new Sub-Inspectors and the apathy and indifference of many head constables who have lately been relieved of their independent charges by Sub-Inspectors. The total value of property lost during the year was Rs. 16,58,006, of which Rs. 4,53,000 or 27·3 per cent. was recovered: last year of Rs. 14,50,816 lost the percentage recovered was

Property.

25·4. During the year the Police prosecuted 15,805 cases, 77 per cent. of which ended in conviction; in the preceding year the percentage was 78·4. Madras City showed the highest percentage, viz., 93·4. A larger number of grave crimes were personally investigated by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents than in the previous year. Escapes from custody declined in number from 137 to 124; of those who escaped 92 were recaptured as also were 7 persons whose escapes had occurred in the previous year; 85 police officers responsible for escapes of prisoners in their custody were prosecuted and 49 of them convicted. The number of cases struck off as false was 6,075 against 5,517 in 1907; in 382 cases the complainants were prosecuted and in 113 cases or 29·6 per cent. convictions resulted; the corresponding percentage in 1907 was 25·1. The number of suspects newly registered during the year showed a considerable increase, the figures being 5,524 compared with 4,700 in 1907; registration of receivers also received more attention in most districts. Wandering criminal gangs increased in number from 258 to 263, consisting of 1,443 males, 1,273 females and 2,003 children; permanent gangs however decreased from 585 to 536 with a registered strength of 9,038 males, 8,407 females and 13,831 children. The efforts being made in Salem district to reform the members of some of these gangs and to turn them into respectable agriculturists seem to have met with some success. The number of persons convicted under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was 2,242 against 1,846 in the year previous; 1,536 of those convicted were sent to jail for failure to furnish the necessary security.

Prosecutions. Escapes. False cases. Prevention.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1908.)

[*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1908; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial —Criminal Justice.*]

136. An Additional Sessions Judge was appointed for the Coimbatore Sessions division with effect from the 25th November 1908. Two other Additional Sessions Judges were appointed for short periods during the year for the disposal of the unusually heavy sessions work in Tinnevelly. A new criminal tribunal was established by the formation of a Bench of Magistrates at Tiruvottiyur in Chingleput district. The number of Village Magistrates who tried cases during the year increased from 3,941 to 4,322, the increase being most marked in Kistna, South Canara and Malabar.

Tribunals.

137. The total number of offences reported during the year was 336,596; those under the Indian Penal Code numbering 128,334 showed an increase of 1,359 over the year previous; the remainder numbering 208,262 were offences under Special and Local Laws and showed a decrease of 8,791. The increase of offences under the Indian Penal Code occurred chiefly under the heads of hurt, theft and mischief, while offences against the public health, safety, etc., showed a considerable decline; there was a noteworthy increase in the number of murders in Coimbatore and Salem and a considerable diminution of this offence in Madura: dacoities and robberies increased markedly in South Arcot and Madura. The decrease in the number of offences reported under Special and Local Laws occurred chiefly in the case of offences under the Madras City Police Act, the District Municipalities Act, the Towns Nuisances Act and the Madras City Municipal Act; on the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the number of cases reported under the Forest Act and the Hackney Carriages Act. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code was 40·55: the figures for the previous year were 22·16, the marked alteration being attributable to exclusion in the present year's figures of all cases not actually tried to a finish, such as cases compounded or withdrawn. The percentage of conviction under Special and Local Laws rose from 86·39 to 90·35.

State of Crime.

138. The number of cases and appeals instituted during the year were 281,042 and 9,697, respectively, compared with 293,413 and 9,540 in 1907: the decrease in the number of cases instituted was considerable in Tanjore, Kistna and Malabar. The number of complaints dealt with under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code declined from 12,523 to 12,428; those dealt with under section 250 of the same Code similarly declined from 2,032 to 1,904. Eighty-six European British

Business in the Courts.

subjects were brought to trial during the year, of whom 39 were convicted—34 under the Penal Code and 5 under Special and Local Laws. The number of cases instituted in Village Magistrates' Courts increased from 11,014 to 11,778: the number of persons under trial was 19,647, of whom 5,202 were convicted, 3,875 being imprisoned and the remainder confined in stocks. The total number of cases instituted in the courts of the regular Magistrates declined from 225,783 to 222,437, but the pendency at the close of the year had risen from 2,902 to 3,286. In all 404,191 persons were under trial; the cases of 393,552 were disposed of and of these 180,237 were convicted and 4,063 committed to sessions or sent to a superior court for enhanced punishment. The number of juveniles convicted was 3,745 against 4,139 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in all cases in regular Magistrates' courts was 67·27: the percentage was highest in the Nilgiris and lowest in the Gódávari Agency. At the end of the year 10,639 persons were awaiting trial, of whom 1,182 were in custody; 80 of these had been in custody awaiting trial for over two months. The number of persons sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment rose from 16,367 to 17,461; those sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 1,638 to 1,611. Though the number of persons sentenced to fine decreased, the amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 7,14,753 to Rs. 7,23,501, of which Rs. 6,28,998 were collected. Whipping was awarded to 2,440 persons, of whom 781 were juveniles. The number of first offenders released on probation rose from 94 to 162. The average duration of cases in all regular Magistrates' courts rose from 5 to 6 days; it varied from one day in cases tried before Bench Magistrates, to 25 days in cases disposed of by Joint or Head Assistant Magistrates. The total number of witnesses examined was 363,832, of whom 3,795 were detained for more than three days; diet and travelling expenses paid to witnesses amounted to Rs. 87,651 against Rs. 76,367 in the year previous.

Village Magistrates' Courts.

Mufassal Magistrates' Courts.

Appeals.

139. Appeals increased in number from 7,283 to 7,329; in 60·57 per cent. of these proceedings the original order was confirmed. The average duration of appeals was 17 days before District Magistrates and 18 days before Divisional Magistrates. Five hundred and fifty-three revision cases were filed during the year, 512 by parties and the rest by courts *suo motu*.

Courts of Session.

140. The total number of cases committed to Sessions Courts was practically the same as in the previous year, being 1,389 compared with 1,395. In Coimbatore there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases committed, while in Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam the increase was marked. The number of persons tried was 3,353 against 3,172 in 1907; 1,545 were tried by jury and 1,505 with the aid of assessors. Eighty persons were sentenced to death during the year; in 53 cases the High Court confirmed the sentence, in 16 it was commuted to transportation for life and in 11 cases reversed. The Jury system worked satisfactorily on the whole; in 43 cases the Judge refused to accept the verdict of the jury and in 314 he disagreed with the finding of the assessors. Of the persons tried in the Courts of Session 49·25 per cent. were convicted. The average duration of trials was 39 days, but in Kurnool this term was considerably exceeded. The number of witnesses detained for more than three days increased from 2,403 to 2,952, a result largely due to the great number of witnesses cited and unavoidably detained in the Tinnevelly sedition and riot cases.

Jury system.

Convictions.

Appellate jurisdiction.

141. The number of appeals preferred to Sessions Courts was 1,440 compared with 1,464 in the previous year; the percentage of cases in which the lower Courts' sentences were confirmed was 67·59 against 73·59 in the preceding year. Revision cases entertained numbered 472, in 76·12 per cent. of which the petitioners were unsuccessful.

Presidency Courts.

142. In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts the number of cases instituted declined from 66,165 to 57,169; the decrease took place mostly in cases under the Madras City Police Act. The percentage of convictions rose from 92·59 to 93·68. A sum of Rs. 2,863 levied as fines for cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The number of witnesses examined was 19,233 of whom only 44 were detained for more than three days.

High Court.

143. In the High Court 52 sessions cases concerning 59 persons were received for trial; the number of persons convicted was 36. There were in all 30 cases of reference under section 307 for disposal; 28 were disposed of; verdicts of "guilty" were set aside in 3 cases and upheld in one case; verdicts of "not guilty" were

upheld in six cases and set aside in 16. During the year 852 appeals were filed; 37 were appeals against acquittals and 815 against convictions. Twenty-one per cent. of the appeals against acquittals and 85 per cent. of those against convictions were dismissed. Revision proceedings were undertaken in 644 cases; in 74 per cent. of the cases the proceedings of the lower Courts were upheld. Two hundred and ninety-three miscellaneous petitions were disposed of during the year.

PRISONS. (1908.)

[*Report on the Administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1908; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Jails.*]

Accommodation.

144. The number of central jails remained the same as in 1907, viz., 8, but owing to the reduction of the district jails at Russellkonda and Mangalore to the status of subsidiary jails, the number of district jails fell from 8 to 6, the number of subsidiary jails at the same time increasing from 307 to 309. The available accommodation in the jails on the 31st December 1908 was sufficient for 11,705 prisoners of all classes, or for 320 less than it was at the close of 1907. In 8 of the 19 jails accommodation was found temporarily insufficient during the year; the pressure was most felt in the Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam and Madura jails, but the congestion was relieved by transfers to other jails or by the provision of temporary shelter.

Prisoners.

145. There were 13,118 prisoners at the beginning of the year, 97,499 were received, and 97,390 discharged during the year, and a balance of 13,227 remained on the 31st December. A feature of the year was the general rise in the jail population. The daily average rose from 12,369 to 13,149 which is the highest on record. The total number of under-trial prisoners incarcerated was 49,559; the average period of their detention while awaiting trial fell from 30·8 to 28·4 days. There were 19 escapes and 48 deaths amongst under-trial prisoners. The number of civil prisoners who passed through the jail in 1908 was the highest on record; at the beginning of the year there were 364 prisoners of this class in custody, while 2,477 were admitted and 2,439 released during the year. Four State prisoners were admitted during the year, of whom 3 were Mappillas who were subsequently discharged under police surveillance; the fourth man was in confinement in the Vellore Central Jail.

Convicts.

146. During the year 25,264 convicted prisoners, of whom 1,632 were females, were admitted to jail by direct committal against a total of 24,497 in the previous year. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven were released on appeal, 20,211 on expiry of sentence, 3,028 under remission rules and 783 by order of Government; 113 were transported, 16 transferred to Lunatic Asylums, 50 executed and 334 died. The daily average number of convicts was 10,517 against 10,043 in 1907, and 10,647 remained in confinement on the 31st December compared with 10,560 on the same date in 1907. The number of male convicts under 16 years of age decreased from 463 to 448, but the number of female convicts increased from 138 to 164. Of 404 youthful offenders under 15 years, 43 boys were transferred to the Reformatory School and the remainder underwent their sentences in jail. Of the convicts admitted 13 per cent. were literate against 15 per cent. last year; the majority (52·5 per cent.) belonged to the agricultural classes. The number of convicts admitted to jail, who had been previously convicted, was 3,857 or 15·39 per cent. of the whole compared with 3,568 or 14·57 in the previous year.

Conduct.

147. Twenty-eight convicts escaped during the year against 25 in 1907; of these 21 were recaptured in addition to 3 who had escaped in previous years. During the year 12,969 offences were reported against 11,939 in the preceding year and punishments advanced from 12,132 to 13,160. Corporal punishments increased in number from 40 to 52. Habitual convicts in jails numbered 24·36 per cent. of the whole and received 43 per cent. of the punishments and 39 out of the 52 whippings. The number of convicts released in the course of the year after earning remission was 3,028 against 2,927 in 1907. One thousand four hundred and twenty-one convicts received special remission for not having committed any offence during the year.

Vital Statistics.

148. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital increased from 5,651 in 1907 to 6,952 in 1908 and the total deaths advanced from 227 to 385, the ratio per mille

being 29·3 against 18·3 in 1907. There were 74 deaths from cholera or 7·39 per mille; all except 3 occurred in the Northern Circars. Dysentery accounted for 72 deaths against 29 in 1907, while the number of deaths from malarial fevers was only 10, though the number of patients admitted to hospital increased from 560 to 758. Of the convicts discharged from jail 67·54 per cent. gained weight while only 19 per cent. lost weight: these figures were an improvement on those of 1907 which were the best on record for the previous 20 years.

Finance.

149. The total expenditure of the department, excluding money spent on public buildings, amounted to Rs. 15,11,506, an increase of Rs. 1,45,058 over the total for the previous year. The increase was mainly due to a larger prison population and the higher prices of food stuffs compared with the preceding year. The cost of dieting a prisoner was Rs. 39–13–10 against Rs. 37–1–11 in 1907, while the total cost of maintaining a prisoner rose from Rs. 73 to Rs. 75. The net cost per prisoner was Rs. 66–15–0 against Rs. 59–2–0 in 1907. The net cash earnings from manufactures were Rs. 1,07,693–3–0 against Rs. 1,73,378–8–0 in 1907, but the value of supplies made by jails for public departments increased from Rs. 66,954 to Rs. 79,721. The value of convict labour utilized by the Public Works department was reported to be Rs. 13,309 against Rs. 15,245 in 1907. The outlay on jail buildings during 1908 amounted to Rs. 1,54,228 compared with Rs. 1,71,002 in the preceding year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1908.)

[*Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1908; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Civil Justice.*]

Changes of Jurisdiction and Tribunals.

150. There were several important changes of jurisdiction during the year. A temporary Subordinate Judge's Court was established at Madura. The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Salem was transferred to the Kistna district, being located temporarily at Masulipatam and subsequently at Ellore. The Court of the temporary Subordinate Judge at Vizagapatam continued to work in that district throughout the year. Three new District Munsifs' Courts were permanently established, one at Kallakurchi in South Arcot, one at Tiruppúr in Coimbatore and the third at Payyoli in North Malabar; temporary Munsifs' Courts were also established at Madura and at Ariyalur in Trichinopoly district. The number of Village Courts exercising civil jurisdiction fell from 5,565 to 5,422, the decrease being most noteworthy in South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore: in South Canara on the other hand there was a marked increase. There were two changes in the personnel of the High Court Bench during the year; the first of these was caused by the untimely death of Mr. Justice Boddam whose place was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim; the second was temporary and was due to the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Benson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey officiating in his stead.

Litigation.

151. The total number of suits instituted in all courts during the year was 401,785 compared with 409,972 in the preceding year: the decrease occurred chiefly in District Munsifs' and Village Courts. Tanjore remains the most litigious district, being able to show one suit for every 52 of its inhabitants; at the other end of the scale come Bellary and Anantapur with one suit for every 395 of the population. Appeals decreased in number from 12,018 to 11,201. The total value of all the suits instituted in the year was Rs. 568 lakhs, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being Rs. 613 lakhs. Suits instituted in Village Courts fell in number from 100,701 to 97,884: the number of such suits was greatest in Tanjore and least in Anantapur; in South Canara and North Malabar considerable increases were shown. The number of suits filed before Revenue Courts was 9,914 compared with 8,898 in the year previous; the increase was largest in Tinnevelly, Ganjám and Vizagapatam and is reported to have been due to the introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act. The numbers of ordinary and small cause suits filed in District Munsifs' Courts fell from 94,543 and 158,773 in 1907 to 93,454 and 154,844 respectively: though less than those for the year immediately preceding, these figures are higher than those for 1906 and all previous years. Though the number of ordinary suits instituted in the Subordinate Judges' Courts rose from 1,056 to 1,171, there was a decline from 25,001 to 24,184 in the number

Village Courts.

Revenue Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

of small cause suits received. In District Courts the number of ordinary suits increased by 125 and small causes declined by 74. The increase in ordinary suits was marked in Guntúr and Madura districts, and is reported in the latter case to have been due to the filing of a batch of suits regarding looms under the Inventions and Designs Act. The number of regular appeals filed in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges fell from 9,908 to 8,724, miscellaneous appeals at the same time rising from 485 to 499. The number of suits filed in the Presidency Court of Small Causes declined to a slight extent, but there was a further increase in the business of the City Civil Court, the popularity of which seems to be on the increase. There was a considerable increase in the number of original suits filed before the High Court, while the appellate work also showed an expansion in all its branches when compared with the average for the five preceding years. In Village Courts 97,562 suits were disposed of and the pendency rose slightly from 6,670 at the beginning of the year to 6,992 at the end. The total number of revenue suits for disposal during the year was 13,512 compared with 12,455 in the year previous: of these cases 7,299 were disposed of and 6,213 remained pending at the end of the year against 2,862 pending at its commencement: the increase of arrears was very large in Tinnevelly. The average duration of contested suits was highest in Kistna where it attained to a period of 753 days; it was also high in Anantapur and North Arcot. The high average duration of suits in Kistna is explained by the fact that the disposal of some large batches of estate suits was delayed pending the decision of the High Court in second appeal on some earlier connected suits. The number of suits disposed of in the Agency courts again showed a slight decline and pendency increased from 150 to 259 suits: in many courts the average duration of suits was high owing to the difficulty of procuring the attendance of parties and witnesses and to the fact that the presiding officers of the courts had frequently to tour in connection with their other duties. The number of ordinary suits disposed of by District Munsifs' Courts increased by 1,056 to 92,565, but there was a fall from 160,018 to 156,163 in the number of small causes concluded. The number of ordinary suits disposed of after contest was 45,788 compared with 42,627 in the year previous; contested small causes however declined in number from 32,326 to 31,948. The average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded a year in 6 courts, and that of contested small causes was in 5 courts more than 100 days. At the end of the year arrears of ordinary suits had risen to 37,108, while in the case of small causes the number pending, 13,871, showed a slight decrease. The increase of arrears is most marked in the districts of Gódávari, Guntúr, South Arcot, Tanjore, North Malabar and Ganjám; in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Malabar, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam on the other hand, arrears show a decrease. The number of ordinary suits disposed of in Subordinate Judges' Courts rose from 932 to 1,113, of which 846 were contested. The number of small causes disposed of declined from 25,544 to 24,572, of which 8,013 were contested. The average duration of contested cases was highest in Tuticorin, that of contested small causes in Ellore. On the average there were only 124 days available for Civil work in the Courts of the District and Sessions Judges, compared with 129 in 1907; the number of ordinary suits disposed of, however, rose from 432 to 433, but the number of small causes heard was only 390 against 455 in 1907. The average duration of contested ordinary cases was high in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Kurnool and South Canara; that of uncontested suits was longest in Chingleput and Kistna. The long duration in Vizagapatam was due to the trial of the Vizianagram succession suits, and of an old suit of 1902 remanded by the High Court. The number of ordinary suits and small causes left pending at the end of the year were 972 and 81, respectively, against 764 and 80 in 1907. The arrears of ordinary suits increased most in Madura and Salem. Of 293,391 execution petitions received in mufassal courts 262,499 were disposed of; arrears increased slightly from 30,015 to 30,892: the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 1,824 against 1,734 in 1907. The number of insolvency petitions for disposal was 967, of which 669 were disposed of. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, came into force on 1st January 1908; under the new Act jurisdiction is conferred on District Courts to be exercised by them concurrently with such other courts subordinate to them as may be invested by Government with jurisdiction under the Act. In consultation with the High Court Government has conferred a limited jurisdiction on the courts of all Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs giving them power to deal with petitions presented by debtors when the amount of the debts does not exceed Rs. 5,000 and

Disposal of Business.

District Courts.

Appeals.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

Revenue Courts.

Agency Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

District Courts.

Execution.

Insolvency.

Miscellaneous. Appellate Jurisdiction.

Rs. 2,500 respectively. The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 370,098; 355,468 of these were disposed of. In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, 2,132 appeals were disposed of, against 1,929 in 1907; the average duration of contested appeals was very high in Negapatam and that of uncontested appeals similarly so in Tinnevelly. In District Courts the number of appeals disposed of after contest fell from 5,654 to 5,463; the average duration of these appeals was greatest in Bellary.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

152. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes, there were 20,910 suits for disposal; of this number 18,593 were disposed of, only 2,478 being contested; the average duration of contested cases was 98 days and of uncontested cases 45 days. Out of 15,633 execution petitions 14,496 were disposed of. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned rose from 412 to 418. There were 6,194 miscellaneous applications, including 500 for ejectment of tenants; on 5,905 final orders

The City Civil Court.

were passed. The number of suits disposed of by the City Civil Court rose from 509 to 546, of which 350 were contested; the average duration of the contested and uncontested suits was 151 and 39 days, respectively. Five hundred and sixty-two execution petitions and 1,607 miscellaneous applications were also received; of these 486 petitions and 1,572 applications were disposed of. The number of

The High Court.

original suits for disposal in the High Court increased from 499 to 661, of which 286 were disposed of; arrears at the end of the year had risen from 264 to 375. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 501 and 140 days, respectively. One hundred and seventy-four execution applications and 1,491 miscellaneous applications were disposed of, two judgment-debtors being committed to prison. There were for disposal 1,321 first appeals and 5,703 second appeals; of these 270 first appeals and 1,654 second appeals were

Appellate Side.

disposed of; the arrears of first appeals and second appeals rose from 900 and 3,630, respectively, to 1,051 and 4,049; in 297 second appeals the decrees of the lower appellate courts were reversed and in 55 of these the decrees of the court of first instance were restored. Revision petitions received rose in number from 749 to 872; out of 1,684 for disposal 785 were disposed of and 899 remained pending. Nine applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received and with five pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 14; four were disposed of, leave being granted in two cases. Seven appeals were pending before the Privy Council, of which one was disposed of; the decree of the

Insolvent Court.

High Court was confirmed. The number of applications for relief under the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors rose from 280 to 300; the total number of applications for disposal was 850, of which 250 were disposed of; of the 339 persons who applied for relief, 30 were Government servants, 16 were Government pensioners, 144 were employés of private individuals or companies, 104 were traders and 45 were unemployed; the total amount of debt in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 17,99,748: in 217 cases protection was granted.

Finance.

153. The total receipts from civil and criminal courts rose from Rs. 70,24,985 to Rs. 72,44,438, charges also rising from Rs. 52,97,022 to Rs. 57,46,659.

Enrolments.

154. Four advocates and 28 vakils were enrolled in the High Court during the year; pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court to 188 pleaders and 2,226 pleadership certificates were renewed.

REGISTRATION. (1908.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1908; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Registration. G.Os., No. 588, Judicial, dated 6th May 1909, and No. 798, Judicial, dated 17th June 1909.*]

Registration offices.

155. During the year 7 new sub-registry offices were opened, 2 in the Gódávari district, 1 in Cuddapah, 1 in South Arcot, 2 in Coimbatore and 1 in South Malabar. Of the 11 offices that were in charge of Revenue officers at the end of the previous year, 1 was abolished and 4 were placed in charge of Special Sub-Registrars. The total number of Registration offices at the end of the year was 474, of which 22 were under District Registrars, 446 under Sub-Registrars and 6 in charge of Revenue officers.

156. The number of registrations effected during the year again showed an increase, the figures being 1,212,296 for 1907 and 1,243,806 for 1908. The increase occurred chiefly under gifts, sales and mortgages. The aggregate value of documents registered shows a greater proportionate increase than their actual number, the figures in this case being Rs. 27·97 crores in 1907 to Rs. 30·51 crores in 1908. Hence the average value of a registered document rose from Rs. 232 to Rs. 247. **Registration.**

157. Nine prosecutions were instituted by the officers of the department during the year and 5 cases were pending at the end of the previous year. Eight resulted in conviction and 2 in acquittal; the remaining 4 cases were pending at the close of the year. **Prosecutions.**

158. The percentage of documents transcribed in the registers on the day of presentation slightly declined from 54·33 in 1907 to 52·12 in the year under review, owing to the increase in the number of registrations. **Documents copied.**

159. The total income for the year rose from Rs. 18·23 lakhs in 1907 to Rs. 19·13 lakhs in 1908 and the expenditure from Rs. 11·36 lakhs to Rs. 12·63 lakhs. **Finance.**

160. All the District Registrars' offices and 28 sub-offices were inspected by the Inspector-General, and 31 sub-offices by the Inspector of Registration offices. All the sub-offices were inspected by the District Registrars and 158 sub-offices by Revenue officers. **Inspections.**

161. As in the previous year the number of registering officers who were Notaries Public during 1908–1909 was 220, of whom only 13 were called upon to perform functions under the Act. The number of Negotiable instruments dealt with increased from 109 in 1907–1908 to 151 in 1908–1909, and the aggregate value of transactions also rose from Rs. 87,685 to Rs. 2,12,657. Of these instruments 107 bills and 29 promissory notes were noted, 12 bills and one promissory note were protested, and the remaining 2 bills were both noted and protested, against 62 bills and 44 promissory notes noted, 2 bills protested and 1 promissory note noted and protested during the previous year. Of the operations 120 were for non-payment and 31 for non-acceptance. A sum of Rs. 502 was realised as fees and after disbursing Rs. 74–10–0 for incidental charges, the balance of Rs. 427–6–0 was remitted to the treasury. An expenditure of Rs. 33–3–0 was also incurred on account of the renewal of the seals of some Notaries Public. No inspections were made by District Judges under rule 4 of the Notarial rules. **Notaries Public. (1908-1909.)**

162. The total number of companies registered during the year was 137 against 180 in the previous year, the decline being chiefly under Provident Societies; of these, 52 were companies limited by shares and 85 limited by guarantee, the number for the preceding year being 67 and 113 respectively. Of the former 17 were banking and loan companies, 2 insurance, 21 trading, 9 mills and presses, 2 tea and planting companies and 1 miscellaneous. Eight of the banking and loan companies were mutual money-lending nidhis which are generally worked on sound principles and are popular. The insurance companies were of the Provident Fund type and it is satisfactory to note that there was a decline in the registration of such companies from 7 to 2 during 1908. Among the trading companies, The Madras Glass Works, Limited, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2 lakhs, having for its object the manufacture of glassware and pottery, is noteworthy while the South Indian Mills Company, and the Sri Kistna Cotton Spinning Company, with nominal capitals of 9 and 7 lakhs respectively, bid fair to become enterprises of some magnitude. The number of companies limited by guarantee registered during the year was 85, of which 81 were Provident Societies. Two hundred and thirty-seven companies were wound up during the year. Of these, 79 were joint stock companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 64·87 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 27·35 lakhs. The total number of registered companies at work at the end of 1908–1909 was 863, of which 517 were companies limited by shares and 346 companies limited by guarantee. The 517 joint stock companies had a total nominal capital of Rs. 9,56,13,113 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 4,51,02,256. Unfortunately there are no statistics showing the amount distributed as dividends on this capital during the year. The average paid-up capital of joint stock companies was Rs. 87,238 against Rs. 80,679. The amount of fees received during the year was Rs. 21,494. **Registered Companies. (1908–1909.)**

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION. (1908–1909.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

District Boards.

163. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras where the Madras City Municipal Act III of 1904 was in force. There were 23 district boards consisting of the Collector of the district as ex-officio member and President, and not less than 24 other members, including the Revenue Divisional Officers ex-officio. In the case of the Nilgiri District Board, however, the minimum number excluding the President was 12. At the close of the year, the actual strength of these boards was 715 or 15 more than in the previous year, while the sanctioned number of members remained the same. Of the total number, 109 were ex-officio members; 276 (74 officials and 202 non-officials) were nominated by Government and 330 (105 officials and 225 non-officials) were elected by the taluk boards, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 109, 273 and 318, respectively. One-half of the members of the district boards were elected by the taluk boards in all districts except the Nilgiris and Koraput where there are no taluk boards, and Gódávari, where the number of elected members was fixed at less than one-half. The district boards held 250 meetings and the average attendance of members at each meeting rose from 17 to 17·8 (6·8 officials and 11 non-officials).

Taluk Boards.

164. There were 82 taluk boards, each board being composed of the Revenue Divisional Officer as ex-officio member and President and not less than 12 other members appointed by Government. The sanctioned strength of these boards continued at 1,223 and at the close of the year there were 1,185 members of whom 352 were officials and 833 non-officials against 1,171, 350, and 821, respectively, in the previous year. The number of meetings held by these boards was 1,064 or 53 more than in the previous year and the average attendance of the members at each meeting was 9·1 (2·7 officials and 6·4 non-officials) out of an average strength of 14 for each board. The power of appointing members of taluk boards hitherto exercised by Collectors of districts under the powers delegated to them by Government, has been since the close of the year transferred to Presidents of district boards who, as in former years, also exercised the power of re-appointing such members and of accepting the resignations of the members of the district and taluk boards.

Union Panchayats.

165. In all districts except South Canara and the Nilgiris, taluk boards had union panchayats working as their agents, each panchayat consisting of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages or portions thereof included in unions being ex-officio members. The other members were formerly appointed by the Revenue Divisional Officers, but since the close of the year the power of appointing and accepting resignations from these members has been transferred to Presidents of taluk boards. There were 386 union panchayats with 3,670 members, an increase of 2 panchayats and 34 members. Of the members 817 were village officers, 260 other officials and 2,593 non-officials. The panchayats held in all 5,185 meetings or 28 less than in 1907–1908. These bodies attended to village sanitary arrangements, to the construction, repair and lighting of roads, and in some cases to the control of choultries and markets entrusted to them by the taluk boards. The working of the local boards and union panchayats continued to be on the whole satisfactory.

Receipts.

166. Land cess was levied at one anna per rupee of the assessment in all districts except South Canara, Malabar and the Nilgiris where the rates varied from one to two annas. In Tanjore, one-fourth of the receipts under this head were as usual set apart for railway construction. A special railway cess of three pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntúr, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly. Tolls on carriages, carts and animals were levied in all districts at 326 gates or 6 less than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all unions, the maximum rates having been adopted in 297 unions, three-fourth rates in 61, two-third rates in 5, and half rates in the remaining 23. Excluding the transactions under debt heads and contributions made by one district board to another, the opening balance of the year was Rs. 74,79,752 against Rs. 59,51,596

in 1907–1908. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,33,33,189 or Rs. 3,72,743 less than in the previous year. Excluding the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes fell by Rs. 1,35,915 which was made up of a decrease of Rs. 1,92,273 under land cess counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 41,004 under tolls and of Rs. 15,354 under house-tax. The decrease under land cess was the net result of a fall of Rs. 3,00,886 in 14 districts and of a rise of Rs. 1,08,613 in the remaining nine districts. The decrease occurred chiefly in Cuddapah (Rs. 1,61,876), where it was due to the absence of large arrears at the commencement of the year and to the existence of a large uncollected balance at the end of the year. The increase under tolls occurred chiefly in Madura (Rs. 17,467), and Chingleput (Rs. 9,621). The increase in the receipts from house-tax occurred chiefly in Madura (Rs. 3,221), Coimbatore (Rs. 3,011), Tinnevelly (Rs. 2,110), and South Arcot (Rs. 2,079). The grants from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 28,59,549 against Rs. 28,42,440 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 38,905 were on account of public works, Rs. 11,46,639 for education, Rs. 2,73,119 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 20,771 for choultries, and Rs. 13,80,000 for general purposes. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Board of Koraput in view of the smallness of its revenue. The grant of Rs. 99,000 made to the District Board of the Nilgiris for a similar purpose is, however, shown by the Accountant-General under the head "medical." The contribution on account of education was intended to be a lump assignment for the district boards concerned, in enhancement of their other resources to enable them to maintain their elementary schools. The grants to hospitals and dispensaries were made up principally of the provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates attached to the medical institutions maintained by the local boards while that for choultries was paid to the local boards in eight districts in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of the choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government.

Expenditure.

167. The total charges of the year excluding those under debt heads and contributions made by one district board to another amounted to Rs. 1,29,68,310, or Rs. 7,90,534 more than in the previous year and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 78,44,631.

Public Works.

168. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 59,77,918 or Rs. 1,80,137 more than in 1907–1908. Of this sum Rs. 20,22,975 was spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries and markets, and Rs. 39,54,943 on repairs to existing works. One hundred and forty-three miles of road were newly constructed and 22,824 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,37,134 and Rs. 32,99,391 respectively, while in the previous year 113 miles were newly constructed, and 22,604 miles repaired at an outlay of Rs. 4,25,510 and Rs. 32,29,752 respectively. Except in Koraput where the execution of public works was undertaken by the revenue authorities the local boards continued to maintain their own engineering establishments, the construction and maintenance of certain works being for special reasons entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

Medical Institution.

169. The local boards maintained 130 hospitals and 241 dispensaries. The cost of maintaining these institutions rose from Rs. 6,73,964 to Rs. 6,92,910, and the number of patients treated in them from 3,252,457 to 3,296,849. There were 280 midwives in the service of the local boards costing Rs. 42,872, and they attended in all 23,390 cases of labour; in 1907–1908, 268 midwives were entertained at a cost of Rs. 38,466, and they attended 22,829 cases.

Vaccination.

170. The district boards employed 714 vaccinators including probationers. The average cost of each successful operation by local fund vaccinators was As. 2–3 or 1 pie less than in the previous year.

Sanitation.

171. The outlay on sanitation rose from Rs. 6,13,507 to Rs. 7,94,112, the increase occurring chiefly under improvement of water-supply and sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals.

District Board Railways.

172. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee Fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 12,23,200 in Government Securities and Rs. 2,08,982 in cash. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 6,93,120 and working expenses to Rs. 4,14,930: the difference of Rs. 2,78,190 gives a

return of 5·7 per cent. of the capital outlay. Rs. 71,417 were credited to Provincial funds on account of the instalment of the loan due to Government and Rs. 24,014 were paid to the debenture holders as interest. The balance in favour of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 14,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 2,42,026 in cash. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund of the Kistna District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,75,400 in Government securities and Rs. 1,28,088 in cash. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 3,17,934, and working expenses, Rs. 1,43,070. The difference, Rs. 1,74,864, shows a return of 8·4 per cent. on the original outlay. The Board repaid Rs. 1,35,448 to Government towards the loan taken for the construction of the line. The balance in favour of this fund at the end of the year was Rs. 4,38,500 in Government securities and Rs. 43,990 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1908-1909.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

General.

173. The number of municipal councils continued to be 60. The maximum strength of the Municipal Councils of Coimbatore, Bezwada and Vizianagram was raised from 20, 16 and 16 respectively to 24, 20 and 18, while the number of elected members in these and in the Periyakulam Councils was raised from 15, 6, 12 and 4 respectively to 18, 8, 13 and 6. On the 31st March 1909, the several municipal councils had a total strength of 919 members, of whom 72 were *ex-officio* councillors, 409 were nominated by Government including 6 appointed under the election rules for want of valid nominations, and the remaining 438 were elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants. Including the elected members, 189 were officials and 730 were non-officials, the corresponding numbers in 1907–1908 being 200 and 738. The number of European and Eurasian members was 148 and that of Indians 771. Four councils, namely, those of Anantapur, Mannárgudi, Tinnevelly and Srírangam consisted entirely of Indian members. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,522 and the average attendance at each meeting was 8·6 or 51·5 per cent. of the sanctioned strength. The system of appointing councillors by election was in force in 58 municipalities. Of these, 50 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, while in the remaining 8 the elections were made by the town as a whole. As in the previous year, the privilege of electing the Chairman was enjoyed by 35 municipal councils.

Receipts.

174. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 11,20,216 against Rs. 11,78,091 in 1907–1908 and the current receipts rose from Rs. 40,52,060 to Rs. 43,89,843, the increase occurring chiefly under taxes and tolls, grants and contributions from Government and advances recovered. The principal taxes continued to be those on buildings and lands, water and drainage tax and the tax on arts; and the revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 11,01,379, Rs. 3,66,151 and Rs. 2,27,983, respectively, against Rs. 10,71,221, Rs. 3,29,828 and Rs. 2,22,763. The income from tolls rose from Rs. 4,60,961 to Rs. 4,81,358. Fees and revenue from educational institutions amounted to Rs. 1,53,319 against Rs. 1,59,000 in the previous year. Grants from Provincial funds totalled Rs. 3,71,458 against Rs. 2,14,251 in the previous year and consisted of Rs. 2,70,625 paid for general, Rs. 92,023 for educational and Rs. 8,810 for medical purposes, the corresponding figures for 1907–1908 being Rs. 95,525, Rs. 87,021 and Rs. 31,705. The large increase in the grants for general purposes was due to the payment of grants to municipal councils for the improvement of sanitation from the special assignment of Rs. 3½ lakhs. The absence of any special grants such as were given in the previous year to a few councils for hospital buildings coupled with a change in the principles under which contributions are made to municipalities, explains the decrease under grants for medical purposes. In addition to these grants, the following sums amounting to Rs. 5,07,548 were spent by the Public Works Department out of grants provided by Government :—

Ootacamund drainage scheme (Rs. 80,404), Berhampur water-supply scheme (Rs. 6,237), Periyakulam water-supply scheme (Rs. 83,658), Bezwada water-supply scheme (Rs. 1,45,900), Cuddapah water-works improvements (Rs. 16,784), Gudiyattam water-works extension (Rs. 2,566), Salem water-supply scheme (Rs. 1,40,349), and the construction of a service reservoir in connection with the Trichinopoly water-works (Rs. 31,650).

175. Loans from Government amounted to Rs. 1,26,850 against Rs. 1,00,650 in 1907–1908. The Municipal Council of Mannárgudi borrowed Rs. 9,000 and that of Negapatam Rs. 15,000 for the construction of markets, while those of Cocanada, Bezwada, Periyakulam and Gudiyáttam took loans of Rs. 8,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 7,500 respectively for the construction or improvement of water-works. A loan of Rs. 10,350 was made to the Municipal Council of Tellicherry for the purpose of opening up congested areas and another of Rs. 12,000 to that of Mangalore for meeting plague charges. The councils raised no loans during the year in the open market.

176. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 1-3-9 to Rs. 1-4-6. In the three Hill stations of Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kodaikánal, the incidence of taxation was Rs. 6-4-3, Rs. 4-15-7 and Rs. 5-4-3, respectively, while the incidence in the plains varied from Rs. 2-9-0 in Bezwada to As. 9-9 in Srívilliputtúr. **Incidence of Taxation.**

177. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,02,334 against Rs. 41,50,374 in the previous year. Increases occurred under Public Works, education, conservancy, road cleaning and watering and compensation for lands acquired, which were partly counterbalanced by a decrease under advances and investments. A sum of Rs. 13,31,466 or Rs. 1,60,060 more than in the previous year was spent on Public Works. The construction and repair of municipal roads absorbed 79·1 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. In Cocanada, additional filter beds to the water-works were constructed and in Trichinopoly the pipe lines were extended to other parts of the municipality. Schemes for the water-supply of Berhampur, Bezwada, Periyakulam and Salem, also for the extension of the pipe lines to the southern portion of Gudiyáttam and the improvement of the water-works at Trichinopoly and Cuddapah, were under execution by the Public Works Department. The schemes for the supply of water to Masulipatam, Kodaikánal and Vizianagram are likely to be sanctioned soon. Water-supply schemes for Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Palamcottah, Srírangam, Mangalore, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Ongole, the extension of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair, and drainage schemes for Srírangam, Trichinopoly, Mangalore, Negapatam, Vellore, Rajahmundry and Anakápalle were either under preparation by the Sanitary Engineer or consideration by the Sanitary Board or the Chief Engineer. There was at least one hospital or dispensary available to the public in each municipality, for the maintenance of which a contribution was generally received from local funds. The hospitals at Ootacamund and Vizagapatam, however, remained under private management though aided from municipal funds, while that at Tirupati was supported by the Mahant and managed by the North Arcot District Board. In the various institutions excluding the one at Tirupati 29,078 in-patients and 1,634,988 out-patients were treated against 29,011 and 1,599,200 respectively in 1907–1908 and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 3,86,851 or Rs. 3,055 less than in the previous year. Expenditure on conservancy rose from Rs. 9,18,246 to Rs. 10,37,219 and the cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 1,61,931 against Rs. 1,54,040 in the previous year. **Expenditure.** **Public Works.** **Medical Relief.** **Sanitation.** **Lighting.**

178. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 24,81,973, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund of Rs. 1,09,249 has been formed. **Debt.**

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY. (1908-1909.)

Financial.

179. The following is an abstract of receipts and charges for the year 1908-1909:—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Opening balance	14,31,885
Municipal rates and taxes	15,78,493
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers	4,36,308
Grants and contributions	76,100
Miscellaneous	1,41,328
Extraordinary and debt	4,39,133
Advances recovered	17,676
	26,89,038
Grand Total ...	41,20,923

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	9,81,321
Education	49,283
Sanitation and Medical services	4,48,072
Miscellaneous municipal purposes ...	2,27,264
Supervision and management	1,13,751
Repayment of debt	98,150
Interest on loans	2,84,083
Advances recoverable	63,076
Refund of other than current collections.	18,884
Pensions and gratuities	22,639
	23,06,523
Closing balance ...	18,14,400
Grand Total ...	41,20,923

The total receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 33,28,824 and the charges to Rs. 18,96,939. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 15,78,493 or Rs. 1,86,823 in excess of the previous year and the incidence of taxation was Rs. 3-1-7 against Rs. 2-11-9 in 1907-1908. The revenue derived from municipal property and powers fell from Rs. 4,61,190 to Rs. 4,36,308 or Rs. 24,882 less than that of the previous year. The contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 76,100 against Rs. 5,53,670 in 1907-1908 and were made up of the usual annual contribution of Rs. 32,050, a subsidy of Rs. 29,050 towards education, and a special grant of Rs. 15,000 for the improvement of congested areas in the City. Miscellaneous receipts were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 4,692. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 72,42,284. A sum of Rs. 13,419-15-1 was paid during the year towards the loan of Rs. 7,00,000 received from Government in 1905 and Rs. 2,84,083 towards interest on loans. Government promissory notes and municipal debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,27,400 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,24,210. The sinking fund at the end of the year on account of the several loans, exclusive of the instalment loan, amounted to Rs. 23,10,200 in Government promissory notes and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 1,027 in cash.

Works.

180. The outlay on works was Rs. 9,81,321 or 42·54 per cent. of the total expenditure for the year; of this sum Rs. 2,85,946 or 29·14 per cent. were spent on new works, Rs. 5,49,214 or 55·97 per cent. on repairs and Rs. 1,08,147 or 11·02 per cent. on establishment.

Buildings.

The construction of the hospital for contagious diseases could not be commenced as the military land to the north of the Harness Factory required as a site was not handed over by the end of the year. Plans and estimate for the reconstruction and enlargement of the Royapettah Hospital were approved by Government and tenders for the work were called for by advertisement. The bazaars and buildings on the site acquired in the previous year were demolished and a compound wall with iron gates erected. The construction of the Model and Parcherry on Cemetery Road was completed; the Parcherry speedily filled has proved a great success. As the question of the best method of providing accommodation for elementary schools was under discussion, it was impossible to spend during the year the full grant of Rs. 6,000. The work of constructing the sheep slaughter-house at Perambur was completed and quarters for the Moore Market Superintendent were erected on the terrace of the market. The plans and estimates for the New Corporation Office prepared by Mr. G. S. T. Harris were approved by Government; the contract for supply of bricks for this purpose has been entered into and the bricks are being manufactured in a specially built Bull's patent trench kiln. On repairs to buildings Rs. 11,582 were spent against Rs. 8,100 in 1907-1908.

Communication.

A bridge was constructed in the 14th division at the junction of Subroya Chetty 4th lane and Connoor road. Three culverts were constructed—one in the 6th division, another in the 11th and a third in the 14th. Land for widening the corner at the junction of Poonamallee High Road and Sydenham's Road was acquired and the building which stood thereon has been demolished. On repairs a sum of Rs. 2,26,314 was spent against Rs. 1,88,081 in the previous year. Owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring laterite only

1 furlong and 178 yards of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time, while 9 miles 3 furlongs and 180 yards of mud roads were raised, graded and spread with gravel. 38·65 miles of road were reformed against 38·46 miles in 1907–1908. In the course of the year the Munro Bridge was thoroughly repaired.

Drainags.

181. During the year the Special Engineer was instructed to organize a separate department for the new water-supply and drainage works. The department has been divided into two distinct sections, viz., Water Works section and Drainage section. Mr. Nowroji was appointed as Assistant Engineer for the water works; Mr. E. P. Richards, who was appointed as Drainage Assistant, took charge of his post on 30th July 1908. For the works to be carried out by the Special Works department certain materials and machinery, such as cement, steel pipes and pumping machinery had to be obtained from England; in order to supervise the inspection and testing of such materials and machinery and also for the purpose of advertising and advising on contracts let in England Messrs. James Mansergh & Sons of 5, Victoria Street, Westminster, were appointed to act as English Agents. The 16-inch cast iron sewage pumping main from the site of the intended Law College pumping station to the existing Royapuram pumping station, a length of 6,524 feet, has been laid and all that now remains to complete this main is to join it up with the pipes of the new pumping plant. The proposals of the Special Engineer for the new pumping plant and the rising mains have been approved by Government. The whole of the designs were thoroughly overhauled and a careful investigation of the conditions at Royapuram led to the conclusion that it would be possible to erect the new engines inside the existing pumping station instead of constructing a new building and further that use might be made of the existing boilers. A sewer has been laid in Mount Road from Woods Road to a point opposite Messrs. Maclure's establishment where it joins the existing 21-inch sewer; and in Mylapore cement pipes which were on the point of collapse have been replaced by stoneware pipes. Progress has also been made in the preparation of the scheme for the drainage of Tondiarpet, which involves formulating principles proposed to be applied to all the future drainage work to be carried out in Madras. Under the ordinary drainage works 6-inch and 9-inch side drains were constructed in Purasawaukam. The cost of maintenance, working and repairs at the several pumping stations was Rs. 99,793 against Rs. 92,678 in the previous year.

Water-supply.

The preparation of specifications and of revised and detailed drawings, was completed and contracts were let. A start has been made on all three sections into which the conduit is divided, but the numerous and heavy falls of rain have made the season unfavourable for executing work. Under the ordinary works 26,700 feet of old and worn out pipes were taken out, cleaned and relaid or replaced by new pipes; 1,896¾ yards of new pipes were laid and 9 fountains, 9 valves, 9 stop-cocks, 4 hydrants, 7 meters and 21 pumps were fixed. The quantity of water supplied to the city was 599,336,388 cubic feet against 587,878,884 cubic feet in 1907–1908. The cost of maintenance of water-supply was Rs. 47,291 against Rs. 39,624 in 1907–1908.

Education.

182. During the year a sum of Rs. 49,282-8-9, including the Government subsidy of Rs. 29,050, was spent on education. There were 147 elementary schools for boys with 9,122 boys and 1,656 girls and 54 elementary schools for girls with 319 boys and 6,301 girls compared with 146 elementary schools for boys with 9,096 boys and 1,444 girls and 29 elementary schools for girls with 111 boys and 2,932 girls in the previous year. The Corporation School, Chetput, had on 31st March 1909, 71 boys and 17 girls against 63 boys and 28 girls on the corresponding day of the previous year.

Medical Relief.

183. The cost of maintenance of the Royapettah Hospital, and the Georgetown and the Bauliah Naidu Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 15,979, Rs. 8,227 and Rs. 2,620 respectively against Rs. 14,707, Rs. 7,529 and Rs. 3,658; the total number of patients treated in them was 129,715 against 130,079 in 1907–1908. The usual contributions of Rs. 20,000 to Government on account of hospitals in the city and Rs. 1,100 to St. Thomé Dispensary, Rs. 240 to St. Thomas Convent and Rs. 500 to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital were made during the year. Rs. 780 were paid during the year as moiety of the charge for the upkeep of Sembium Dispensary. The expenditure on behalf of Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliyar's Maternity Hospital amounted to Rs. 5,008 and the number of patients treated therein was 2,859.

Vaccination.

During the year the total number of cases vaccinated in the city was 32,774 consisting of 19,347 males and 13,427 females against 36,968 in 1907–1908. The

percentage of success in primary and re-vaccinations was 99·75 and 67·41 respectively against 99·60 and 64·01 in the previous year. Vaccinations of children under one year numbered 18,872 against 17,796 in 1907–1908. The number of births registered in 1908 was 19,980 against 19,805 in the previous year, the birth-rate for 1908 being 39·2 per 1,000 against 38·8 in 1907. The number of deaths registered was 22,285 against 20,638 in the previous year, the death-rate being 43·7 per 1,000 against 40·5 in 1907. Two deaths against three in the previous year were registered under plague, both being imported cases.

Births and Deaths.

Conservancy.

184. A sum of Rs. 3,73,188 or 16·18 per cent. of the total expenditure was spent on conservancy against Rs. 2,98,229 in 1907–1908. Twenty-two additional oil lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 6,269 on the 31st March 1909. The lighting charges amounted to Rs. 78,932 against Rs. 62,908 in 1907–1908. The public parks—People's Park, Napier Park, Robinson Park and Loane Square—were maintained at a cost of Rs. 26,007 against Rs. 24,258 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the steam and manual fire engines was Rs. 8,640 against Rs. 7,580 in 1907–1908. The engines were requisitioned for 17 fires against 13 in the previous year.

Lighting.

Parks.

Fire.

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1908–1909.)

185. Among the chief events of the year connected with volunteering were the transfer of two Companies of the Madras Railway Volunteers quartered west of Jalarpet, to the South Indian Railway Volunteers and the taking over of the Yercaud Rifle Volunteers by the Commandant, South Indian Railway Volunteers. There were in all 4,820 extra-efficients and 769 efficients in the various corps under the control of the Madras Government compared with 5,189 and 658, respectively, in the preceding year; in point of numbers the largest corps were the Madras Railway Volunteers with 1,397, the Madras Volunteer Guards with 1,062 and the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles with 1,004 efficients.

MARINE. (1908–1909.)

Port of Madras.

186. The Port of Madras continued to show steady progress under the administration of the Port Trust Board. Receipts amounted to Rs. 11·5 lakhs against Rs. 10·52 lakhs in the preceding year, while the gross tonnage of imports and exports was 766,000 tons—the highest amount on record and an increase of 29,000 tons over the figures for the previous year; coal and coke formed a large proportion of this tonnage, aggregating in all 270,000 tons or about one-third of the whole; of the remaining items the chief imports were food-grains, kerosine-oil, railway materials and metals, while among the exports seeds and nuts, hides and skins, and cotton are worthy of note. In order to expedite the work on internal improvements of the port, the Port Trust applied to Government for a loan which might eventually amount to Rs. 7 lakhs; Government acceded to the Trust's request and the first instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs was paid over before the close of the year.

Works.

Harbour alteration works.

187. During the year 2,209 concrete blocks aggregating 851,175 cubic feet were set in the new north arm under construction in connection with the scheme for closing the present eastern entrance to the harbour and opening another to the north-east; as a result of this work the length of the arm was increased by 298 feet. The caisson which is to form the head of this arm after being partly filled in in a sheltered berth, was successfully towed into position and sunk on March 20th. For the new entrance a gap was first formed in the existing north pier in May 1908; at the close of the year the gap was 375 feet wide with a depth varying from 30 feet on the north side to 11 feet on the south; this was mainly the work of the dredger "Triton" which, in the course of the year, raised 21,000 tons of rubble and piece blocks. In the course of the year the slipway, originally 340 feet long, was lengthened to 470 feet and is now capable of taking on her cradle a vessel, 180 feet long, drawing 6 feet of water and weighing 500 tons; in order to give a sufficiently strong pull to bring such vessels up the slipway a new hydraulic capstan with a pull of 15 tons was ordered from England and successfully installed; the first vessel berthed on the slipway was the dredger

Minor works.

"Triton" which is undergoing a thorough overhauling on account of the battering she received while dredging the rubble and old blocks from the new entrance. Work was in progress during the year for the enlargement of the boat basin in order to enable it to give better accommodation to the new and large lighters which are now coming into existence. A new dutiable imports shed, 72,000 feet square, was finished in the year under review, and another measuring 55,000 square feet was in course of construction for non-dutiables. A third Cornish boiler was installed in power house for working the hydraulic equipment. The suction dredger "Madras" was employed throughout the year in extending and deepening the berthing spaces and in maintaining a depth of 33 feet of water at the harbour entrance. Dredging.

188. The sum total of the trade at all the minor ports of the Presidency for the year under review was Rs. 25·09 crores against Rs. 24·14 crores in the previous year; imports increased by Rs. 111 lakhs while exports decreased by Rs. 16 lakhs. The number of vessels which entered the ports was 21,239 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,584,685 tons; in the preceding year the figures were 23,246 vessels with a tonnage of 8,390,543 tons; port dues collected increased in amount from Rs. 3·37 lakhs to Rs. 3·72 lakhs. Of the individual ports, that with the largest trade was Tuticorin with Rs. 567·07 lakhs; it was followed in order of magnitude by Cochin, Cocanada and Calicut. **Minor ports.**

189. There was an increase in the number of native passengers leaving the Presidency by sea owing chiefly to the demand for labour in Ceylon and the Straits; the principal ports engaged in the passenger traffic were Tuticorin and Negapatam. Dredging operations were carried on during the year in the ports of Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin. Coast light dues increased from Rs. 1·63 lakhs to Rs. 1·76 lakhs; the lights were efficiently maintained and exhibited without interruption throughout the year. The new lighthouse on Cotta Point on the Malabar coast was completed and the light will be exhibited from October 1909. Ten wrecks and nine casualties were reported by Port officers during the year; four lives in all were lost and cargo valued at Rs. 31,165. Receipts and charges on account of the Minor Ports fund amounted to Rs. 4,45,532 and Rs. 3,84,536, respectively: on account of the Landing and Shipping funds receipts were Rs. 2,45,618 and expenditure Rs. 1,96,237. The pay of the clerical staff of the Port offices at minor ports was revised during the year. **Miscellaneous.** Finance.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1908.)

190. During the year 67,813 licenses were issued under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) against 66,671 in 1907. There was a decrease of 1,823 in the number of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, the numbers for 1907 and 1908 being 58,758 and 56,935 respectively. Of these licenses rather more than 80 per cent. were for muzzle loading guns, while only 119 were for rifles. Licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes increased from 5,735 to 8,645: this large increase occurs chiefly in the Coimbatore and Madura districts and is attributed to the less favourable character of the season during the year under review, resulting in the extension of operations for the sinking and deepening of wells. The number of licenses granted under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) was 2,799 against 2,649 in the previous year. In comparison with last year the inspections of licensed shops by the Police Inspectors and by the Magistracy were not satisfactory. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and the rules framed thereunder increased from 993 to 1,078. The percentage of convictions, however, remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 85. **Arms and Explosives.**

191. During the year 224 sulphur licenses were in force. The total quantity of sulphur covered by these licenses was 633 tons, while the amount actually sold was 428 tons. The largest sales were in Madras amounting to 260 tons. Sulphur is used chiefly for the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works, for blasting, and for medicinal and sanitary purposes; on the west coast it is also used for bleaching cardamoms, and as an insecticide by planters on the Nilgiris. **Sulphur Licenses.**

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1908–1909.)

[*Report on the operations of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1908–1909.*]

Organization.

192. There were several changes in the staff of the department during the year. Dr. Barber returned from furlough in September and resumed charge of the office of Government Botanist from the Principal of the Agricultural College, who had acted in his place. The post of Sub-Assistant Director, which became vacant by the death of Rao Bahadur C. K. Subba Rao, was abolished in May 1909, but proposals were submitted for the creation of two posts of Assistant Deputy Directors on Rs. 250–15–400. Four new posts of Assistant Manager were sanctioned in January 1909, but no suitable men could be obtained for these appointments. The Imperial Cotton Specialist made a short tour in this Presidency and visited the Koilpatti and Coimbatore farms.

Entomology and Mycology.

193. One of the two Entomological Assistants was stationed at Coimbatore to give lessons in Entomology to the students of the newly opened Agricultural College. Both Assistants had been previously deputed to undergo a short course of training at Pusa in the rearing of Eri silk-worms, which promises to be a useful cottage industry. The entertainment of a third Entomological Assistant was sanctioned in February, and he too was deputed to Pusa for a year's training. The Mycological Assistant, who had been working in connection with the eradication of palm disease in Gódávari, was also sent to Pusa for training. The operations in Gódávari were successful in that the disease was completely extirpated from two taluks and partially from a third. Steps were also taken to prevent the introduction into British India of the Cocoanut palm disease prevalent in Travancore.

Agricultural Stations and Experiments.

194. No new agricultural stations were opened during the year, but the farm which was maintained at Bezwada by the District Board of Kistna was taken over by the Agricultural department, while the farm at Attur was abandoned owing to the unsuitability of its soil for agricultural operations. The season was favourable at all the agricultural stations except the central agricultural station, Coimbatore; the experimental and demonstration work performed was satisfactory at all stations. Efforts were made by careful seed selection to improve cotton cultivation and to obtain a strain of cotton superior to the existing types and yielding a higher percentage of lint; the results obtained up to date have been encouraging. There was a considerable increase in the outturn of paddy at Palur and Taliparamba mainly owing to the selection of seed from singly-planted fields; in Tanjore and Tinnevelly the ryots have begun to appreciate the advantages of this method of planting. It was found by experiments at Taliparamba and Samalkota agricultural farms and in the Tanjore district that Bengal jute cannot profitably be cultivated in this Presidency. Ground-nut cultivation has become general in the Palghat taluk of Malabar and attempts which promise success are being made to introduce this crop into Canara. The Agricultural Calendar containing notes and instructions on agricultural improvements and on the work of the department generally was issued during the year in a new and enlarged form in English, Tamil and Telugu. Good work was done by many of the Agricultural Associations in popularising new crops and methods in their districts, and in organising exhibitions and cattle shows.

Saline lands.

195. In May 1908, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern circle, and the Agricultural Chemist visited the Therkutheru Experimental plots in company with the Assistant Engineer and their report showed that it was necessary as a preliminary measure, to ascertain the nature and extent of the saline areas and

their position with reference to possible lines of drainage; the Executive Engineer has been asked if he could undertake this survey.

Pumping.

196. There were 49 oil-engines and pumps at work or in course of erection for irrigation purposes at the beginning of the year and orders for 45 more installations were placed and machinery for them purchased in 1908–1909. Besides these there were six installations in the South Arcot district, the machinery for which was purchased direct from the local agents but erected under departmental supervision. During the year agricultural loans for the purpose of setting up oil-engines and pumps to the value of Rs. 27,100 were granted to 11 individuals against Rs. 22,000 paid to 8 persons in the preceding year. Owing to greater demand for oil-engines and pumps and to the extension of boring operations to the whole of the Presidency, the staff of the Pumping Department was strengthened by the addition of 3 supervisors, 8 mechanical foremen and 12 maistries, the former strength being 6 supervisors, one sub-overseer and 6 maistries. Most of the boring operations however still took place in the Chingleput district. Tests made in the South Arcot and North Arcot districts seemed to indicate extensive beds of water-bearing sand underlying the clays in the river basins of those districts. During the year 167 boring sites were tested; of which 59 tapped sub-artesian supplies, 34 reached surface springs, while 74 were attended with failure. Besides these 34 borings were undertaken to sink supply pipes in existing wells. Six sets of boring tools at a cost of Rs. 5,125 were purchased and a petrol engine and pump to test the water-supply in wells was supplied by the Dircetor-General of Stores, India Office, at a cost of Rs. 3,455.

Stock.

197. Six new veterinary hospitals were opened during the year, making a total of 17 dispensaries at work at the close of the year. Of these 4 were Government dispensaries, 8 were maintained by Local Boards, 1 by the Raja of Vizianagram and 3 by zamindars, while the hospital at Bellary was in charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The staff of the veterinary department was strengthened by the appointment of 18 new veterinary assistants from among the students who graduated in the year. The work accomplished by the practising veterinary staff was good, 51,087 head of cattle having been inoculated in the year against 38,428 in the previous year. The total loss of cattle through disease was 216,451 against 152,834 in 1907–1908. The loss was heaviest under rinderpest which contributed 65·2 per cent. of the total mortality. The Government breeding stallions stationed at Coimbatore, Madura and Salem were not in such request as during the preceding year. Seven cattle shows were held during the year. These shows are increasing in popularity with the rural population and are useful as centres for the dissemination of veterinary and agricultural knowledge.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1318—1ST JULY 1908 TO 30TH JUNE 1909.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1908–1909.*]

Rainfall.

198. During the year under report there was good rainfall in June on the West Coast and the hills and in parts of Deccan, Salem, Tanjore and the Circars; but the rains of July were below the average in all the districts save Kurnool and Bellary and above normal in Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris, while the August rains were deficient except in the Circars and in the West Coast districts. Owing to the insufficiency of rain in the early part of the cultivation season, sowings were retarded in Cuddapah, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and the outturn was affected in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Salem, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar. Copious rains in September, however, improved the situation in most districts. On the whole, the south-west monsoon was untimely and not well distributed; the total extent cultivated under dry first crop was accordingly considerably less than the average for the past five years in all but nine districts. The north-east monsoon was also deficient in most of the districts. The rainfall in October was above normal in the Carnatic, the Central and Southern districts and the Nilgiris, but the fall in November was disappointing and considerably below the average, while there was little or no rain in December in the majority of districts. The total rainfall during the monsoon was below normal everywhere except in Nellore, Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot. Fair rains fell in April

and a heavy storm, which passed over the West Coast in May 1909, caused considerable rain in the districts to the east of the Palghat gap. The hot weather rains were above normal in every district and saved crops which would otherwise have perished in parts of Nellore, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly.

Crops.

199. The total crop area of fasli 1318 exceeded the normal by 1,348,000 acres. Paddy, cholam, groundnut and cotton showed an increase and the other crops a decrease. There was an increase in the area of cumbu and sugarcane in the Madura district, and varagu was largely sown in the place of ragi in Guntúr. The area under groundnut again showed an increase on account of the commercial importance of the crop, but the area under indigo continued to decline owing to the cheaper production of indigo synthetically. In all the districts except Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Nellore, the diminution of the area under castors was due partly to want of timely rains and partly to the preference shown by the ryots to raising more profitable crops.

200. The outturn of crops was in no case at or above the normal. The outturn of paddy was 58 per cent. of the normal in Vizagapatam, Madura and Tinnevelly, 64 per cent. in Guntúr, 67 per cent. in Anantapur and 70 per cent. in Cuddapah; while in the other districts it ranged from 75 to 92 per cent. The outturn of other crops generally ranged between 50 and 92 per cent.

HORTICULTURE. (1908-1909.)

[*G.Os., Nos. 1838, Revenue, dated 9th July 1909; and 1809, Revenue, dated the 7th July 1909.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

201. There was a marked improvement in the administration of the gardens and parks during the year under review. Labour was plentiful and several improvements were carried out in the Botanical Gardens: chief amongst these was the repairing and widening of the old riding road running through the gardens to the Kotagiri road; this should now prove an attractive drive. The experiments to improve the Cape Gooseberry by careful cultivation and seed selection continued to show progressive results. In the Government House Gardens rose cultivation has been with few exceptions very successful; attempts are also being made to obtain a better yield of lucerne than usual, if necessary by moving the position of the garden at present utilised for that crop. At Sim's Park, Coonoor, the lake has been cleared of weeds and silt, the latter being used to construct a small island in the centre of the pond; this island has been planted with pampass grass, bamboo palms and other plants which thrive well in a moist situation. The cinchona plants introduced experimentally into the park in October 1908 have not fared well. At Burliar rubber seems to thrive well and now that many of the trees have reached an age when tapping can take place regularly, this may become a regular though limited source of revenue. The garden at Kullar has suffered somewhat from the depradations of wild animals, notably bison and pig, but notwithstanding this most species tried there thrive luxuriantly.

Finance.

202. The expenditure on the gardens was Rs. 30,265 compared with Rs. 28,689 during the previous year; receipts, however, showed a decrease of Rs. 242 being Rs. 4,908.

The Agri-Horticultural Society. (1908.)

203. The receipts of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras rose from Rs. 19,026 to Rs. 19,180 and the charges amounted to Rs. 17,195 during the year. The number of members at the close of the year was 200. About 76 new plants raised from seeds or introduced as living plants were added to the society's collection during the year. The plantation of *Agave rigida var. sisalana* was doing very well. Twenty-three plants poled during the year and produced about 55,000 bulbils. Extensive experiments with cotton or other field crops could not be made owing to the difficulties experienced in watering, but a few plants of the Rivers Sea Island cotton were grown in the nursery. A large consignment of camphor seeds was again imported from Japan, but most of them failed to germinate. Para rubber seeds were also imported from Ceylon and distributed. A supply of Manicuba rubber seeds was received in good order from the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, but they did not germinate quite as satisfactorily as was expected.

204. The Dodabetta, Nedivattam, and Hooker Cinchona plantations were maintained during the year by the Government Cinchona department. The season was, on the whole, favourable to the plantations. The south-west monsoon was not accompanied by the usual high wind and the young trees on exposed places suffered little or no damage. Although the north-east monsoon was a partial failure, heavy rain in January was sufficient to enable the young plants to survive the dry season. The total number of young plants and seedlings at the end of the year in the nurseries on the three estates was 944,500. In the permanent plantations there were at the beginning of the year, 2,960,325 plants, 22,625 were planted and 29,678 uprooted during the year, leaving a total of 2,953,272 permanent plants on the last day of the year. Cattle manure was used on the Nedivattam and Hooker estates and stable manure on the Dodabetta estate; but portions of the latter estate were also manured with a mixture of superphosphate of lime, sulphate of potash and sulphate of ammonia. The total crop of bark harvested amounted to 193,861 lb. against 182,778 lb. in the previous year, and an average of 219,715 lb. in the five years ending with 1907-1908. The average cost of the bark harvested was As. 6-2 per lb. compared with As. 6-5 per lb. in the previous year. **Cinchona Plantations.**

205. The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory was 672,725 lb. Of this 176,883 lb. was derived from the estate, while 495,842 lb. was obtained from external sources: included in this is a quantity—195,578 lb.—of Java bark purchased and imported from Amsterdam. Though the above quantity was less than that worked up in the two previous years, the outturn of quinine was the highest on record, being 25,825 lb. in comparison with 17,267 lb., the average for the previous five years. This high outturn was due to the working up of the above-mentioned Java bark which yielded a much larger percentage of quinine than that given by either the locally purchased or the estate bark. The expenditure on the factory was Rs. 2,23,927 and the cost of manufacture per lb. of quinine was Rs. 1-2-11 against Rs. 1-9-2 in the preceding year. The quantity of quinine issued during the year was the highest on record, being 29,767 lb. or 11,112 lb. more than that issued during the previous year, a result largely due to the great demand for the drug from the United Provinces, which took 10,253 lb. more than in the previous year. There was, however, a considerable decline in the number of seven-grain packets sold through the agency of post offices in this Presidency. The quantity of febrifuge issued during the year was less, being only 1,464¾ lb. against 1,905½ lb. in the previous year. The rate charged for quinine supplied to medical depots was Rs. 10 per lb. and all other supplies in bulk were made at Rs. 12 per lb. Quinine supplied to other provinces in packets was charged at Rs. 13-11-9·25 per lb. **Quinine Factory.**

206. The total expenditure on cinchona plantations and factory was Rs. 2,99,223; the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,66,565, leaving a balance of Rs. 67,342 against Rs. 18,685 in 1907-1908. The values of the stock on the first and last day of the year were Rs. 4,42,052 and Rs. 4,63,940, respectively. **Finance.**

207. The results of replanting with cinchona land which had previously been under cinchona cultivation having been unsuccessful, it was decided to utilise such land for the growth of fuel trees; in order, therefore, to maintain the effective area of the plantations, 50 acres of fresh land were taken up in the Moyar Valley, out of which 7 acres were planted during the year with plants raised from high-class seed imported from Java. **Miscellaneous.**

FISHERIES. (1908-1909.)

[*G.O., No. 1215, Revenue, dated the 4th May 1909.*]

208. The newly-constituted Fishery Department remained in charge of Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., as Honorary Director during the period under review. In July 1908 the building and compound of the Public Works rest-house at Ennore were handed over to the department and converted into a head-quarters for experimental work. The objects of the work in hand are the improvement of the methods of catching by the use of larger boats and better nets and the production of sound and wholesome fish food by properly treating the dead fish in the boat and on the way to market and also, if necessary, in the curing factory. Successful experiments were made demonstrating the preservative powers of small quantities of boric acid and also of a very weak solution of chlorine water obtained by the **General and Experimental.**

electrolysis of sea water; the "Hislaire" process of preserving fish by sterilisation also gave good results. In regard to curing investigations were made concerning the quantity of salt required, the period in salt and the best methods of drying; the practice of smoking the fish was also tried with success and demonstrations of this method of treatment were given at Cannanore and Waltair. Experiments were made by private persons in connection with the department, with a view to devise a method for the production of fish oil and guano. During the year the Marine Assistant to the Honorary Director undertook a cruise on the West Coast to investigate matters connected with fishing in those parts; he collected much valuable information. He also examined the possibilities of oyster culture in the Pulicat lake. The Piscicultural expert attached to the department devoted his attention to the protection of fish in the Bhavani and Moyar rivers and examined the Coleroon, the Palni hill streams and reservoirs and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal from the point of view of fish conservation and development.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

209. Government in December 1908 having ordered the transfer of the management of the pearl and chank fisheries from the Port officer, Tuticorin, to the Fisheries Department, a plan for their working was prepared and submitted to Government who gave it their approval.

FORESTS.

(FASLI 1318—1ST JULY 1908 TO 30TH JUNE 1909.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1909.*]

Area.

210. The total area of reserved forests and lands in the Presidency at the close of the year was 19,570 square miles; in the previous year the area was 19,607 square miles and there was thus a decrease of 37 square miles. Settlement operations were in progress throughout the year, notably in the districts of Malabar and South Canara; there remains but little of this work to be undertaken save in the Northern Circle. In the course of the year 320 miles of boundary were artificially demarcated at a cost of Rs. 15,950; 35,331 miles of boundary in all have now been durably demarcated; in addition to this 17,979 miles of boundary were re-cleared, 12,492 miles being done by forest subordinates free of cost.

Survey.

211. During the year No. 19 Survey of India Party continued operations in South Malabar, the Nilgiris and North and South Coimbatore. In South Malabar all the forests except certain Attapadi blocks were completely surveyed; in the Nilgiris 346 square miles of reserves were completely and 37 forests partially surveyed; about 2 square miles in North and 14 square miles in South Coimbatore were also surveyed. A considerable amount of miscellaneous survey work was done departmentally; in Tinnevelly and North Coimbatore fuel and bamboo coupes were demarcated, in Kurnool working-plan maps were prepared and the reserve maps prepared by the Survey Department were checked and in Salem the survey of the Morappúr reserve was completed; boundaries were also rectified in various districts and plans and estimates for roads prepared.

Working-plans.

212. During the year working-plans in respect of 176 square miles were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue; these plans related to reserves in the Coimbatore and Cuddapah districts and to Guindy Park. The preparation of working-plans for an additional 803 square miles of forest in various districts was in progress by the department.

Communications and Buildings.

213. The amount spent in the year on communications was Rs. 81,862 and on buildings Rs. 1,35,033. The Monorail in Lower Gódávari stopped working as the fuel in the Bendamurlanka plantation was sold to a contractor who preferred to use other means of conveyance. On the Coast range tramway in Nellore 11,983 tons of fuel were transported against 6,833 tons in the previous year, and at Sríharikóta 6,109 tons against 4,520 tons; the increase in the former case was due to the larger area exploited and in the latter to the larger supply of wood made to the Madras depots. The Tunacaduvu Range tramway transported rather less material than during the preceding year, as also did the Mount Stuart wire-ropeway. The

expenditure on buildings was mostly utilised in the construction of rest-houses and quarters for rangers and deputy rangers.

Protection.

214. The total number of forest offences reported during the year was 25,470; of these 18,054 were compounded, 5,561 brought to trial and 1,855 left undetected; among the cases disposed of in the year 4,642 ended in conviction and 652 in acquittal. The most common offences were unauthorized felling and appropriation of wood and forest produce and grazing cattle without permission in tracts where grazing is prohibited; the districts where forest crime was most frequent were Bellary, North Arcot and Madura. Rewards to informers were granted upon a few occasions.

Offences.

Fire.

215. The means of fire protection adopted in most districts were the same as in previous years; they consisted of tracing fire lines round the forest boundaries, clearing internal fire lines and appointing fire patrols to keep the lines clear and to watch for fires. In Cuddapah the system of burning large strips of forest in order to secure better protection for the remainder and to provide fresh grass, continued in use with favourable results. The plan of granting to villagers living near forests certain concessions in regard to the obtaining and utilizing of forest produce in return for their services in extinguishing fires and guarding given areas was also tried with good results. The area successfully protected from fire throughout the year was 4,633,930 acres against 4,317,415 acres in the previous year; the cost of the protective operations was Rs. 98,787. Fires were of frequent occurrence in the Nilgiris, Tinnevelly and Kurnool.

Cattle.

216. The area closed to all animals during the year was 2,279 square miles or rather less than 12 per cent. of the total forest area; in addition 237 square miles were closed temporarily for parts of the year. Goats were excluded from the reserves in most cases.

Injuries from natural causes.

217. In the Gódávari district the fungus *Trichosporium vesiculosum* attacked and caused considerable damage to the casuarina plantations. In Anantapur rats continued to eat the margosa seedlings which were dibbled in in regeneration areas, and yepi seedlings were sometimes damaged by deer. The parasite *Loranthus longifolia* made its appearance in the Trichinopoly forests, where it was often found on the sissoo trees planted in padugai forests. In North Coimbatore "spike" continued its ravages among the sandalwood trees; the affected trees were removed but the disease was not checked; no progress has yet been made towards discovering its cause or cure. The teak plantations in Malabar were attacked by the defoliating parasite *Hyblœa*, and also by a borer which usually proved fatal to the saplings it affected.

Sylviculture.

218. The year was on the whole a favourable one for natural reproduction owing to the fall of rain in most districts in the hot weather. In Malabar, however, while most species reproduced freely, the reproduction of teak was not satisfactory as in many cases the forest is already too thick to allow of the proper growth of saplings, for which a cleared or thinned area is usually best. Sandalwood seedlings throve well in Coimbatore, both in closed areas and in places open to grazing, but in other parts of this district it was reported that bamboo encroachment was doing harm. Coppice reproduction was generally good in all districts, but in Coimbatore it was reported that lantana interfered with it to some extent. Artificial reproduction was carried on as usual in most districts; among the trees raised were teak, mahogany, ebony, logwood, cashewnut, sandalwood and casuarina.

Experiments.

219. Experiments on the cultivation of exotic and foreign species were in course of trial in many districts: the most important trees which have been the subject of investigation are the mahogany, rubber and pine; one mahogany tree planted in 1873 in Malabar has now attained a height of 96 feet and is 96 inches in girth; it flowered during the year and self-sown seedlings were found under it; judging from the percentage of planted cuttings which survived, the cultivation of rubber was not altogether a success. A series of observations was begun in Malabar to ascertain whether there is any upward movement in the stems and bark of teak trees.

Exploitation.

Major forest produce.

220. The system of management of major forest produce included clear fellings, selection fellings and improvement and coppice fellings. Clear felling was the method usually adopted in working casuarina plantations, but in the Malabar teak plantations coppice fellings were carried out according to the original working plan. Unregulated felling on the permit system in reserved forests was usually confined to the working of bamboos in localities where contractors could not be

Minor produce.

obtained, though in some districts it was still continued for removals from unreserved lands. Minor forest produce was generally leased out to contractors as the sylvicultural obligations entailed in its collection are not great; in a few cases however collection was undertaken departmentally as in South Arcot, whence 570 lb. of gum were collected and supplied to the Superintendent of Stationery. In some districts free removal of fodder was permitted, in others the right to collect grass in reserves was sold. Hay-making was continued in several districts, but the demand for the finished product was not great, the only customers to take any appreciable quantity being the military authorities. The revenue derived from grass removals and grazing amounted to Rs. 7,82,510 against Rs. 7,27,343 in the preceding year.

Agency of Exploitation.

221. Departmental agency was chiefly employed in the supply of timber for the purposes of fuel; it was also necessary for conducting improvement fellings according to working plans, for demarcation and for clearing fire-lines. The amount of timber removed during the year was 3,385,161 cubic feet of which 614,419 cubic feet were removed departmentally, 2,517,668 cubic feet by purchasers and the balance by free grantees and right holders. For fuel 21,050,858 cubic feet were extracted; of this 12,085,902 cubic feet were taken departmentally. Bamboos removed amounted in number to 32,032,765; in this case the work was principally done by purchasers. The value of minor produce removed was Rs. 15,79,898; this was practically all taken by purchasers.

Finance.

222. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 38,86,296 against Rupees 38,58,026 in the previous year; expenditure also rose from Rs. 28,23,433 to Rs. 29,85,358; the surplus for the year was accordingly Rs. 9,00,938 which compares with Rs. 10,34,593 in the preceding year. Of the amount expended Rs. 17,89,252 was for conservancy and works and Rs. 11,96,106 for the establishment.

Administration.

223. The Guntúr district was transferred from the Northern to the Central Circle with effect from 1st January 1909, and on 1st April 1909 the North and South Coimbatore districts were divided into four district charges,—Kollegal and North, Central and South Coimbatore. In Ganjám a special officer was appointed for the Parlákimedi Maliah forests; he was also put in charge of the Chandragiri Agency forests. Four new ranges were constituted during the year, one in Pondakhol Agency, two in Goomsur taluk and one at Krishnagiri. The conduct of the subordinate staff was not all that could be desired and punishments were frequent in many districts; two Deputy Rangers were convicted criminally during the year, one for misappropriation of Government money and the other for misappropriating wages due to fire patrols. The health of the staff was fair on the whole, but there were in most districts numerous cases of malaria and jungle fever. The relations between the Forest and Revenue departments continued to be good; in several cases officers of the Forest department attended jamabandi camps.

General.

224. In most districts the timber transit rules worked satisfactorily throughout the year, but in Ganjám they were reported to require amendment. Endeavours were made to supply forest produce to meet the wants of the people by maintaining departmental depots for the sale of fuel and bamboos; in most cases the operations were successful and several new depots were opened in the course of the year. The policy of granting concessions in certain districts to the hill and forest tribes on condition of their helping to extinguish fires and assisting generally in the work of conservation was again attended with beneficial results, especially among the Khonds; the problem of dealing with Chenchus in Kurnool was not so easy owing to their inordinate laziness, but attempts were made to induce them to work and their more pressing wants were supplied. Efforts were made during the year to ensure a better supply of leaf manure by sowing seeds of those species whose leaves are most in demand for this purpose.

Mining and Prospecting.

225. The plumbago mines in the Rekapalle reserve were not worked during the year. In Anantapur six prospecting licenses were granted to the Anantapur Gold Fields company; the total area occupied by this company was 6,869 acres of which 2,900 acres were in the Ramagiri reserve; no mining lease was granted and no ore extracted in the year under review. An application was received requesting permission to prospect for iron ore in Cuddapah and was under consideration at the close of the year; a prospecting license for iron ore and chromite in the Kanjamalai reserve in Salem was granted. At the close of the year there were fifty-five mica

mines in operation but the work at many of them was irregular owing to the unusual rains and also on account of the depression in the trade and the inefficiency of some of the miners. The total quantity of mica extracted in the year was 600,395 lb. against 1,265,735 lb. in the year previous; the revenue realised by Government in the shape of royalties and rents was Rs. 20,951.

226. Three elephants were captured and 14 died in the course of the year; the large number of deaths was due chiefly to an epidemic of worms among the young elephants. The special veterinary Inspector spent 335 days in camp visiting the stations where the live-stock was kept. One elephant was sold during the year for Rs. 550. **Live-stock.**

227. The museum which is situated at Coimbatore was open to the public on all days except Sundays; there were 6,339 visitors against 11,484 in the previous year, the decrease being due largely to the prevalence of plague at Coimbatore. Six-hundred and sixty-nine specimens were contributed to the museum from various districts. **Gass Museum.**

MINES AND QUARRIES. (1908.)

228. The following statement shows the districts in which mining operations were carried on during the past two years and the output of minerals worked:—

Mineral.	Districts.		Output.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
			TONS.	TONS.
Manganese	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	125,820	92,620
Magnesite	Salem	Salem	186	7,534
Mica	Nellore	Nellore	769	571
Gold	... ...	Anantapur	...	*Nil.*

Note.—Graphite was not worked during the year.

Compared with 1907, the output of manganese decreased by 33,200 tons and that of mica by 198 tons, whereas the output of magnesite rose from 186 to 7,534 tons. The decrease in the output of mica is attributed to heavy rain in October and December 1908 which stopped work in most of the large mines and to the glut in the London market. During the year the district officers inspected no mines in Vizagapatam, Salem and Anantapur, but in Nellore both the Collector and the District Medical Officer inspected some of the mica workings. The general health of persons employed in the mines continued to be good in the districts of Nellore, Vizagapatam and Anantapur. The Sanitary Officer of Nellore brought to notice certain defects in regard to the supply of water and the employment of unprotected persons and the attention of the lessees was drawn to them. The general condition of the persons employed was good and there was no complaint of short wages. Women and children were employed both on the surface and underground in the districts of Vizagapatam and Salem, but only on the surface in Anantapur. There were one serious and one fatal accident in Vizagapatam and two serious ones, resulting in injury to four persons, in Anantapur. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

MANUFACTURES. (1908.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Factories including Industrial Labour, Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, etc.*]

229. The chief industries carried on in the Presidency underwent little alteration during the year. The cotton industry continued to be the most important. The cotton mills in the Presidency, excluding the five mills in the French Territory and the Native State of Travancore, employed a daily average of 18,030 persons. Next in importance come the printing presses which employed 4,860 hands, the tile and brick-works on the west coast with 4,684 hands and coffee works on the west coast and at Coimbatore employing about 4,090 hands. **Industries.**

The cotton-ginning and pressing factories and the cotton-spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills employed an average of over 2,500 and 1,700 men, respectively, while the jute-spinning and weaving mills at Chittivalasa and Ellore found work for 1,898 operatives. The sixteen tanneries in the Presidency and the four coir factories in Cochin and Travancore gave work to 2,002 and 1,702 hands, respectively. The lace-making industry at Mulagamudu in the Travancore State employed over 1,600 workmen, while the tobacco-curing works in Dindigul and Madras found employment for over 1,400 men. Iron and brass foundries absorbed about 1,300 hands and fish-curing works and oil-mills about 1,100. No other industry in the Presidency gave employment to a daily average of more than 1,000 hands. Government and Municipal factories and workshops maintained 4,456 hands and the Railway workshops 10,923.

Factories.

230. During the year the number of factories coming within the scope of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XIV of 1881) increased from 123 to 153. Eight new factories were brought under the Act in the Presidency Town. The largest increase in the mufassal was in the Guntúr district where twelve new factories were registered towards the close of the year. The daily average number of operatives employed on factory labour rose from 46,151 in 1907 to 50,179 in 1908. There was an increase in the number of women employed from 3,628 to 4,250 and in the number of children from 3,560 to 5,415. The wages earned by factory operatives compared favourably with those of agricultural labourers. The inspection of factories during the year by medical officers was generally sufficient, but the inspections by non-medical officers fell short of the required number in several districts, especially in Anantapur and Bellary. The sanitary condition of the factories was generally satisfactory and the health of the operatives was on the whole good. The rules regarding the fencing of the machinery were generally observed except in the Kistna district. The total number of accidents rose from 338 to 342. Of these, 10 were fatal, 25 serious and 307 minor compared with 7 fatal, 49 serious and 282 minor accidents in the previous year. The largest number of accidents occurred in the Locomotive and Carriage workshops at Perambur (50) and the Cordite Factory at Aruvangad (42).

The Salem Weaving Factory.

231. The net cost of the working of the Salem weaving factory for the year was Rs. 548–10–3 against Rs. 2,044–12–7 in the previous year; this result, though partly due to improvement in labour supply, is chiefly attributable to the success which has attended the introduction of shawl weaving. In the course of the year 350 shawls measuring 998 yards and also 220 yards of flannel were woven; the cost price was Rs. 1–5–0 to Rs. 1–6–0 per yard, and the product fetched Rs. 1–10–0 to Rs. 1–12–0 per yard. Endeavours were made to hand over this business to private agency, but the gentlemen who proposed to find the capital eventually gave up the idea. Eighteen students underwent training at the factory during the year, but very few of them remained for any length of time and only one who was a weaver by caste worked satisfactorily. The factory entered its goods for the weaving competitions held at the Mysore, Nagpur and Trichur Exhibitions, and in all cases succeeded in gaining prizes. It has been decided to conduct experiments on a more ambitious scale than has been attempted at Salem at an institute to be located at Madura; for this purpose a weaving expert will be necessary and Mr. Dewal, a Government of India Scholarship-holder, has been selected for the post. In order to popularize fly-shuttle looms and to diffuse a knowledge of the results of the experimental work done at Salem, it is proposed to open weaving schools at six centres of the Presidency.

Chrome Tanning.

232. The progress made during the year by the Chrome Tanning department, in popularizing its products was satisfactory. Tanning operations continued to expand and the sales of leather amounted to Rs. 1,01,409 against Rs. 85,521 in the preceding year, the increase being chiefly due to a large production and sale of kavalais and sandals. There was however a deficit of Rs. 7,000 on the year's working compared with a surplus of Rs. 2,712–13–5 for the previous year; this was partly due to the non-arrival of stores from England which necessitated the shutting down of the tannery for a month. The superiority of chrome leather over the ordinary country leather is becoming more and more recognised and its use is spreading rapidly in many of the districts. The department exhibited samples of its manufactures at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and was awarded a gold medal. During the year under review the popularity of the tannery as a training school showed no signs of abatement, as there were always a large number of applicants for admission from

the various provinces in India and from Burma. The attempts to establish private chrome tanneries at Salem and Coimbatore proved a failure, but a company known as the "Mysore Tannery, Limited" was formed during the year to erect a large chrome tannery near Bangalore; the services of the Superintendent of the Tannery at Sembiam were secured by this company.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1908–1909.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1908–1909; Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign countries and Annual statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.*]

Total Trade.

233. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency for the year 1908–1909 showed an increase of Rs. 131 lakhs or about 3 per cent., the figures being Rs. 4,501 lakhs against Rs. 4,370 lakhs. Foreign trade contributed Rs. 3,128 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 37·6 lakhs over the previous year for which the figures were Rs. 3,090 lakhs. The remaining Rs. 1,373 lakhs consisted of coasting trade which is divided into external or trade carried on with territories and States outside the Presidency and interportal, or trade with ports within the Presidency: the value of external trade was Rs. 1,181 lakhs, an increase of 119 lakhs over the preceding year, while that of the interportal trade was 192 lakhs showing a decrease of 26 lakhs; the real value of the interportal trade is however only one half of these figures as the same goods are shown twice, once as exports at one port and again as imports at another. The total trade registered was greater in value than that of any of the preceding thirty years; but this must not be taken as a record of unexampled prosperity, as the increase was largely accounted for by a speculative trade in cotton goods and by importations of grain to meet local deficiencies. Freights were favourable until the close of the year when they showed signs of an advance.

Imports.

234. The annexed statement shows the value of the import trade with foreign countries, the figures for 1907–1908, and those for the average of the five years ending 1906–1907 being also given for the sake of comparison:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	Percentage of increase over 1907–1908.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	
I. Animals, living	6·57	4·79	5·31	+ 0·52	10·86
II. Articles of food and drink ...	74·04	82·25	106·87	+ 24·62	29·93
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery ...	20·91	31·59	32·89	+ 1·30	4·11
B. Metals	73·09	106·64	123·26	+ 16·62	15·59
C. Machinery and mill work.	27·40	44·23	46·24	+ 2·01	4·54
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	63·10	89·57	72·36	− 17·21	− 19·21
Total, III ...	184·50	272·03	274·75	+ 2·72	0·99
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	29·25	36·51	34·04	− 2·47	− 6·77
V. Oils	41·84	47·25	68·32	+ 21·07	44·59
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	14·44	20·68	19·52	− 1·16	− 5·60
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics.	323·20	385·89	474·53	+ 88·64	22·97
B. Apparel	30·29	42·23	35·96	− 6·27	− 14·84
C. Other articles	96·17	133·86	135·28	+ 1·42	1·06
Total, VII ...	449·66	561·98	645·77	+ 83·79	14·90
Total of merchandise ...	800·30	1,025·49	1,154·58	+ 129·09	12·58

Anim l. living.

235. As in previous years the bulk of the trade in living animals was in horses, of which 988 valued at Rs. 5·02 lakhs were imported; of these 955 were received from Australia.

Articles of Food and Drink.

236. The chief articles of food and drink and their value are shown below :—

	1907-1908. Rs.	1908-1909. Rs.
Spices	31,47,441	34,56,051
Liquors	21,59,730	22,30,162
Provisions	18,27,557	20,84,083
Sugar	9,36,364	19,24,118
Grain and Pulse	25,277	8,96,730

The bulk of the trade classed as "spices" was contributed by betel-nuts, the imports of which during the year amounted to 26,886,991 lb. valued at Rs. 31·6 lakhs; of this nut Rs. 18 lakhs worth was sent from Ceylon and Rs. 13·6 lakhs worth from the Straits Settlements. Under "liquors" there was a decrease of 4,742 gallons in the quantity of ale, beer and porter imported, but an increase of 4,115 gallons in the amount of whisky and of 13,105 gallons in the case of Colombo arrack; the latter increase is due to direct importation by small dealers and to a rise in the selling price of Malabar arrack. Under the head of provisions the most noteworthy increase was a rise of Rs. 1·57 lakhs in the value of the imports of "canned and bottled" provisions. The increased quantity of sugar imported was due to the unfavourable season, the smaller area under cane cultivation and the poorer quality of the cane grown. The phenomenal increase under the head of grain and pulse was due chiefly to the large importations of rice owing to the prevailing high prices; the value of rice imported was Rs. 7·35 lakhs, of which Rs. 7·22 lakhs came from the Straits Settlements; there was also a considerable increase in importation of pulses, consisting mostly of green beans from China and the Straits.

Metals and manufactures of metals.

237. The increase of Rs. 1·31 lakhs in the value of the hardware trade was the result of an increase under the heads of cutlery, sewing machines and "other sorts"; that under the latter head amounted to Rs. 2·63 lakhs and was due chiefly to the import of screw piles for the new piers of the Madras Harbour: lamp-ware, enamelled ironware and agricultural and other implements on the other hand all showed decreases. Of the total trade under hardware the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 22·75 lakhs, Germany Rs. 3·24 lakhs, Austria-Hungary Rs. 2·24 lakhs and Belgium Rs. 1·59 lakhs. The import of metals increased both in quantity and value, save in the case of German silver and of iron; though the quantity of the latter increased, the value was rather less owing to the prevalence of lower prices: copper and steel showed the largest actual increases in both quantity and value; the proportionate increase is however highest in the case of brass which metal appears to be replacing German silver in the manufacture of imitation jewellery. The total value of the metals imported was Rs. 123·26 lakhs of which iron and steel account for Rs. 76·60 lakhs and copper for Rs. 31·44 lakhs; the bulk of the copper was imported from the United Kingdom but the major portion of the iron and steel came from Belgium. In the case of machinery, the increase in the value of the imports occurred under the heads "other kinds of machinery" and "electrical machinery"; locomotive and other steam engines and mining and textile machinery showed a decline. The value of the imports of railway plant and rolling stock declined by Rs. 17·22 lakhs, a net result of a decrease under locomotives and sleepers and keys of iron and steel and an increase under carriages and trucks.

Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

238. There was a decline of Rs. 2·47 lakhs in the value of imports classed under the head of "Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials"; this was chiefly due to a decline of Rs. 2·59 lakhs in the value of camphor imported owing to the large stock on hand: tobacco, on the other hand, increased by Rs. ·84 lakh owing to the increasing importation of cigarettes. The chemicals imported in largest quantity were cyanide of potassium, nitric acid and bichromate of potash. The quantity of alizarine and aniline dyes imported by sea showed a slight decrease but this was accounted for by larger imports by rail.

239. The imports of mineral oils showed a large increase from 9,610,768 gallons to 16,003,044 gallons, but vegetable oils decreased from 241,602 gallons to 88,502 gallons: of the mineral oils 14,800,000 gallons valued at Rs. 62·84 lakhs were kerosine, 745,228 gallons worth Rs. ·61 lakh were fuel oils and 394,874 gallons worth Rs. 2·39 lakhs were for lubricating purposes: the imports of petrol showed a decrease from 39,892 gallons to 34,548 gallons. The decrease in the amount of vegetable oil was owing to smaller imports of cocoanut-oil from Ceylon as the local price was low. Oils.

240. There was an increase of Rs. 2·10 lakhs in the value of coal, coke and patent fuel imported due chiefly to larger imports of coke for foundry purposes: under the heads of gums and resins, hides and skins, wood and seeds small declines in value occurred, attributable in the case of seeds to a decrease in the quantity of rubber seed imported. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

241. The total imports of cotton goods including twist and yarn, show an increase in value of Rs. 90·06 lakhs, or about 24 per cent. over those of the previous year: the subjoined table shows the imports of twist and yarn, and piece-goods compared with those of the previous year and with the average of the five years ending 1906–07:— Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.		1907–1908.	
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,045,770	82,88,196	10,369,525	1,05,99,495
	YDS.		YDS.	
Cotton piece-goods	133,919,668	2,24,62,576	141,550,877	2,61,36,277

Articles—*cont.*	1908–1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Cotton, twist and yarn	11,186,116	1,09,99,167	+ 876,591	+ 3,99,672
	YDS.		YDS.	
Cotton piece-goods	188,555,833	3,47,83,577	+ 47,004,956	+ 86,47,300

Twist and yarn showed an increase of 8 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value; this was due to the fact that large purchases were made in 1908–09 in anticipation of a rise in the price of cotton: the total value of the twist and yarn imported was Rs. 110 lakhs of which Rs. 106·6 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. Cotton piece-goods show an increase of 47 million yards in quantity and Rs. 86·47 lakhs in value, or an increase of about 33 per cent. in both quantity and value over the previous year; this was also due to large speculative purchases in excess of the requirements of the time. Jute and wool both showed a decrease, the former of Rs. 1·38 lakhs and the latter of Rs. ·57 lakh. Imports of wearing apparel declined in value from Rs. 42·23 lakhs to Rs. 35·96 lakhs; this however was practically entirely due to a drop of Rs. 6·09 lakhs in the value of gold and silver thread imported. Among miscellaneous articles there were noteworthy increases in the import values of jewellery, instruments and apparatus, wood manufactures and cement; arms and ammunition, paper and pasteboard and glass and glassware on the contrary all showed a considerable decrease.

242. The value of foreign merchandise re-exported fell slightly, the figures being Rs. 10,29,610 compared with Rs. 10,45,463 in the previous year: the principal items of re-export were cotton piece-goods, instruments, apparel, hardware and machinery. **Exports of Foreign Merchandise.**

243. The subjoined statement shows the value of exports to foreign countries, compared with the previous year and the average of the five years preceding that year. **Exports of Indian Produce.**

134046

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of increase over 1907-1908.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	
I. Animals, living	17·31	17·93	13·07	− 4·86	− 27·11
II. Articles of food and drink ...	4,60·40	5,96·51	6,30·55	+ 34·04	5·71
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery ...	·94	·74	·85	+ ·11	14·86
B. Metals	5·84	10·76	6·20	− 4·56	− 42·38
C. Machinery and millwork.	·01	...	...	...	...
Total, III ...	6·79	11·50	7·05	− 4·45	− 38·70
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	47·48	36·30	30·02	− 6·28	− 17·30
V. Oils	32·83	25·04	45·53	+ 20·49	81·83
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	5,10·35	6,94·02	5,49·71	− 1,44·31	− 20·79
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics.	1,02·51	98·41	1,10·18	+ 11·77	11·96
B. Apparel	2·82	1·93	1·30	− ·63	− 32·64
C. Other articles	3,27·76	3,80·12	4,24·88	+ 44·76	11·78
Total, VII ...	4,33·08	4,80·46	5,36·36	+ 55·90	11·63
Grand Total ...	15,08·26	18,61·76	18,12·29	− 49·47	− 2·66

Living Animals.

244. The trade classed under the head of living animals decreased from Rs. 17·93 lakhs to Rs. 13.07 lakhs in value: this was chiefly due to a large decline in the shipments of cattle from Negapatam to the Straits Settlements owing to an outbreak of rinderpest in the districts from which the supply was mostly derived.

Articles of Food and Drink.

245. The exports of coffee increased in value from Rs. 110 lakhs to Rs. 138 lakhs owing to a better crop and the increase in the demand from France for the cheaper qualities of coffee. In the case of cocoanut kernel or copra, which is classed under the head of "Fruits and vegetables," the exports were valued at Rs. 52·02 lakhs, the highest figure recorded for the past ten years; this is partly due to the fact that European importers are finding it more profitable to import the raw material than the oil extracted from it: under fresh vegetables, the chief articles of export are onions and potatoes; the trade, both coastal and foreign, in onions has now assumed such proportions that the Madras Port Trust is making special arrangements to provide for it. Though there was a decrease of Rs. 58·38 lakhs in the value of the exports of grain and pulses, the trade is still considerably above the average for the preceding five years; the total value of the exports under this head was Rs. 2·38 lakhs of which Rs. 2·29 lakhs were rice, most of which was sent to Ceylon; the proportion borne by exports in the husk showed a further fall indicating that local hulling is extending. The value of provisions exported (Rs. 31 lakhs) showed an increase of Rs. 2·76 lakhs owing chiefly to an increase of

the exports of dried salt fish to Ceylon and of dried fruits to Egypt. In the case of spices also there was an increase of Rs. 9·16 lakhs owing to larger exports of ginger and chillies. In regard to sugar although the amount exported declined from 195,068 cwt. to 173,105 cwt. there was a small rise from Rs. 9·64 to Rs. 9·79 lakhs in the value of the exported product, which was due to an increase in its price. Tea was exported to the value of Rs. 112 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 21·54 lakhs over the preceding year; of this quantity the United Kingdom took Rs. 64·01 lakhs' worth, Ceylon Rs. 24·36 lakhs and Canada Rs. 23·06 lakhs.

Metals.

246. The only item of importance under the head of metals is manganese ore; the quantity of this exported decreased by 911,099 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·65 lakhs: this decrease is attributable to a revival of exports from Russia and to the low prices prevailing in Europe.

Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

247. Owing to competition from Java the decline in the exports of Cinchona bark continued, and exports of this commodity are now less than one-third of what they were five years ago. Larger shipments of senna leaves were made during the year to the United Kingdom and to the United States, but there was a decline both in the quantity and value of nux-vomica exported. The exports of leaf tobacco showed a small increase at 1,337,696 lb., valued at Rs. 2·32 lakhs; the bulk of this trade consisted of exports to the Straits Settlements. Exports of indigo which in 1895–96 were valued at Rs. 240·2 lakhs fell in the year under review to Rs. 7·16 lakhs, the lowest figure on record: of this amount Egypt took Rs. 3·93 lakhs and the United Kingdom only Rs. ·85 lakh. Trade in myrabolams increased by 71,563 cwt., worth Rs. 1·6 lakhs owing to a demand from a new source—the United States; the quantity of turmeric exported also increased.

Oils.

248. In the case of oils, cocoanut-oil shows the very large increase of 1,676,244 gallons, valued at Rs. 23·22 lakhs; this is an increase of 147 per cent. in quantity and 141 per cent. in value: the other oils exported, viz., castor-oil and lemongrass oil both showed a decline in quantity and value.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

249. The chief raw materials exported are cotton, seeds, hides and skins, fodder, manures, wood and bristles and fibre. In the case of raw cotton the quantity exported declined by 231,277 cwt., valued at Rs. 105·6 lakhs; this was largely the result of a reaction from the abnormally large trade of the previous year, which was influenced by the short supplies in America and Egypt; the principal customers in order of their magnitude were Japan, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Germany. Seeds also were not exported to the same extent as in the previous year, there being a marked decline in the quantities of castor and gingelly seeds shipped; ground-nut which is the seed of which the largest quantity is exported, on the other hand, showed a considerable increase, the value of it exported rising from Rs. 96·3 lakhs to Rs. 115·5 lakhs. The value of the hides and skins exported was Rs. 43 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 15 lakhs from the preceding year owing to the decline in the American demand for these articles and the fact that considerable quantities of them were exported to France *viâ* Pondicherry in order to escape import duty at Marseilles. The value of the exports of fodder, bristles and fibre showed an increase.

Manufactured articles.

250. There was an increase of over 60 per cent. in quantity and 40 per cent. in value of the cotton twist and yarn exported; this was owing to revival of the trade with China which is the chief consumer of Indian yarns, that country having taken Rs. 14·85 lakhs' worth out of the total exports of Rs. 17·29 lakhs; exports of cotton piece-goods also increased in value, the figures being Rs. 78·25 lakhs against Rs. 73·74 lakhs in the previous year; this resulted from larger shipments of native cloths to Ceylon for the use of the coolies employed on the tea estates. The trade in handkerchiefs, shawls and woollen goods showed a satisfactory increase. Other manufactured articles exported include bricks and tiles in which there is a considerable export trade from the West Coast to Ceylon; coir materials, the exports of which increased in value from Rs. 53·09 lakhs to Rs. 61·90 lakhs; tanned hides and skins, of which articles Rs. 339·74 lakhs worth were exported chiefly to the United Kingdom which acts as a centre of distribution for other markets; paints and colours under which head graphite is the chief article of trade; and wood manufactures consisting mostly of casks for cocoanut-oil and chests for tea exported from Cochin.

Geographical distribution of Foreign Trade in Merchandise.

251. The following statement shows the total trade of the Presidency with other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries, the countries in which the ports of shipment or discharge are situated being taken as the countries of origin or consumption :—

	Imports.		Exports.						Total imports and exports.	
			1907-1908.			1908-1909.			1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.		
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom ...	713·00	797·16	2·62	568·33	570·95	2·68	584·15	586·83	1,283·95	1,383·99
Aden and dependencies	·09	·14	·03	1·17	1·20	·01	1·10	1·11	1·29	1·25
Bahrein Islands ...	...	...	...	·66	·66	...	·42	·42	·66	·42
Ceylon	48·68	49·03	2·62	431·71	434·33	3·69	378·61	382·30	483·01	431·33
Straits Settlements.	33·66	47·83	3·52	68·26	71·78	3·04	63·64	66·68	105·44	114·51
Hongkong	3·86	2·98	...	1·59	1·59	...	2·36	2·36	5·45	5·34
Natal	·11	·78	·06	1·51	1·57	·19	2·70	2·89	1·68	3·67
Mauritius and dependencies	·07	2·19	·01	22·50	22·51	·01	35·29	35·30	22·58	37·49
Canada	·01	·01	...	18·44	18·44	·01	24·41	24·42	18·45	24·43
Western Australia ...	3·29	1·56	...	·29	·29	...	·41	·41	3·58	1·97
Victoria	5·78	6·87	·02	6·72	6·74	·05	8·52	8·57	12·52	15·44
New South Wales ...	2·54	1·49	·02	1·71	1·73	·02	1·53	1·55	4·27	3·04
Other countries ...	·20	·39	·07	3·24	3·31	·02	3·44	3·46	3·51	3·85
Total of British Empire.	811·29	910·43	8·97	1,126·18	1,135·10	9·72	1,106·58	1,116·30	1,946·39	2,026·73
Foreign Countries—										
Russia	2·86	8·86	...	1·94	1·94	...	6·21	6·21	4·80	15·07
Sweden	9·39	9·65	...	·41	·41	...	·73	·73	9·80	10·38
Denmark	...	...	...	·08	·08	·02	2·46	2·48	·08	2·48
Germany	30·90	32·18	·03	115·54	115·57	·04	114·14	114·18	146·47	146·36
Holland	3·42	3·41	·05	19·16	19·21	·03	14·02	14·05	22·63	17·46
Belgium	56·98	60·46	·04	135·02	135·06	·05	89·77	89·82	192·04	150·28
France	38·84	32·07	·04	175·55	175·59	·01	215·00	215·01	214·43	247·08
Spain	·21	·20	...	5·94	5·94	...	1·34	1·34	6·15	1·54
Portugal	·03	·05	...	1·75	1·75	...	2·82	2·82	1·78	2·87
Italy	2·41	3·51	1·22	21·43	22·65	·05	19·61	19·66	25·06	23·17
Austria-Hungary ...	16·07	19·57	...	17·71	17·71	·18	14·01	14·19	33·78	33·76
Roumania	2·49		...	..	..	...	...	...	2·49	...
Asiatic Turkey ...	·94	1·65	...	3·79	3·79	·01	2·42	2·43	4·73	4·08
Native States in Arabia other than Muscat ...	...	·02	...	1·19	1·19	...	2·53	2·53	1·19	2·55
Persia	·14	·08	...	1·46	1·46	...	1·85	1·85	1·60	1·93
Sumatra	4·49	9·82	...	·47	·47	...	·26	·26	4·96	10·08
Java	1·18	7·90	·01	4·96	4·97	...	3·15	3·15	6·15	11·05
Borneo (Dutch) ...	4·82	4·24	...	...	...	...	..	..	4·82	4·24
Siam	·21	·34	·01	·18	·19	·01	·36	·37	·40	·71
Indo-China	·01	...	...	1·59	1·59	...	3·03	3·03	1·60	3·03
Philippine and Ladrone Islands ..	·05	·02	...	6·87	6·87	·01	5·21	5·22	6·92	5·25
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	·22	·32	·04	13·34	13·38	...	16·94	16·94	13·60	17·26
Japan	3·02	2·96	...	107·26	107·26	·11	81·72	81·83	110·28	84·79
Egypt	·25	·35	·01	8·76	8·77	·04	7·44	7·48	9·02	7·83
Réunion	...	...	...	2·49	2·49	...	...	...	2·49	...
United States of America	33·55	43·98	·03	88·18	88·21	·02	100·01	100·03	121·76	144·01
Other countries ...	1·72	2·50	·01	·56	·57	...	·68	·68	2·29	3·18
Total of Foreign Countries	214·20	244·15	1·49	735·63	737·12	·58	705·71	706·29	951·32	950·44
Grand Total ...	1,025·49	1,154·58	10·46	1,861·76	1,872 22	10·30	1,812·29	1,822·59	2,897·71	2,977·17

252. From the above table it will be seen that the total trade with other countries comprised in the British Empire has increased by Rs. 80·34 lakhs ; with the United Kingdom there has been an increase of Rs. 100 lakhs, Rs. 84·16 lakhs being under imports and Rs. 15·88 lakhs under exports: the increase under imports is chiefly contributed by cotton goods and cotton yarn, while under exports it is the net result of increases under hides and skins, tea, cocoanut-oil, coffee and coir manufactures and decreases under seeds, raw cotton, indigo, jute and other miscellaneous commodities. With Mauritius trade showed an increase

of Rs. 14·91 lakhs owing to larger imports of sugar and exports of rice; with the Straits Settlements there was an increase of Rs. 9·07 lakhs owing entirely to larger imports consisting mostly of rice and kerosine-oil; with Canada the increase of Rs. 5·98 lakhs was due to larger shipments of tea to that country. The only considerable decrease occurred in the case of the trade with Ceylon to which country exports declined by Rs. 52·03 lakhs as a result of smaller shipments of rice and paddy. In the case of foreign countries trade with the United States increased by Rs. 22·25 lakhs owing to increased imports of kerosine-oil and shipments of cocoanut-oil and coir; with France although imports showed a decrease of Rs. 6·08 lakhs there was on the whole an increase of Rs. 32·6 lakhs owing to larger exports of coffee, seeds and copra. With Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy trade remained practically stationary, while that with Belgium and Japan exhibited a marked decline.

253. The imports, exports and net balance of gold and silver during the past five years were as follows:— Treasure.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net balance of imports.
Gold.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-1905	24,56,419	.....	+ 24,56,419
1905-1906	30,83,901	60,000	+ 30,23,901
1906-1907	55,85,980	3,02,553	+ 52,83,427
1907-1908	62,16,940	4,446	+ 62,12,494
1908-1909	47,30,040	6,06,834	+ 41,23,206
Silver.			
1904-1905	11,08,473	30,00,360	− 18,91,887
1905-1906	7,25,792	16,00,625	− 8,74,883
1906-1907	24,99,402	11,27,134	+ 13,72,268
1907-1908	26,14,198	45,35,172	− 19,20,974
1908-1909	21,65,769	35,27,710	− 13,61,941

The net imports of gold and silver absorbed by the Presidency during the year under review amounted to Rs. 27·61 lakhs against Rs. 42·92 lakhs in the previous year. Gold bullion showed a decrease of Rs. 17·88 lakhs and sovereigns an increase of Rs. 3·35 lakhs. Bar silver imported from the United Kingdom increased by Rs. 6·23 lakhs but imports of India rupees from Ceylon fell by Rs. 10·73 lakhs.

254. Exports exceeded imports by 603 lakhs of rupees: in the previous year the excess was Rs. 747 lakhs. Included in these figures are the value of the exports and imports of Government stores, which amounted to Rs. 38·89 lakhs for imports and Rs. 1·65 lakhs for exports; excluding these figures the excess of exports for the year under review was Rs. 640 lakhs. **Balance of Trade.**

255. The following statement shows the value of the coasting trade of the Presidency under each group of ports for 1908–1909 with comparative figures:— **Coasting Trade.**

Coasting trade.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imports.					
Indian produce	3,76,99,239	4,66,23,834	5,76,53,622	+ 1,10,29,788	24
Foreign merchandise	94,50,780	91,46,207	1,04,55,759	+ 13,09,552	14
Gold	21,553	27,300	...	− 27,300	100
Silver	2,93,373	1,45,976	58,400	− 87,576	60
Total ..	4,74,64,945	5,59,43,317	6,81,67,781	+ 1,22,24,464	22
Government stores	14,90,378	11,19,880	12,00,359	+ 80,479	7
Government treasure	94,000	...	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	4,90,49,323	5,70,63,197	6,93,68,140	+ 1,23,04,943	21

Coasting trade.	Average of five years ending. 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908–1909 as compared with 1907–1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907–1908.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Exports.					
Indian produce	3,62,10,143	4,41,01,619	4,37,45,807	— 3,55,812	1
Foreign merchandise	6,81,655	7,30,462	7,07,705	— 22,757	3
Gold	3,048	...	...	...	...
Silver	1,840	...	33,000	+ 33,000	...
Total ...	3,68,96,686	4,48,32,081	4,44,86,512	— 3,45,569	1
Government stores	11,78,526	12,48,566	11,44,002	— 1,04,564	8
Government treasure	11,68,080	84,578	66,824	— 17,754	21
Total, Exports ...	3,92,43,292	4,61,65,225	4,56,97,338	— 4,67,887	1
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	8,82,92,615	10,32,28,422	11,50,65,478	+ 1,18,37,056	11
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—					
Imports.					
Indian produce	3,13,523	5,37,559	4,75,460	— 62,099	12
Foreign merchandise	24,098	6,632	7,223	+ 591	9
Gold	498	...	...	...	...
Silver	14,204	15,400	6,000	— 9,400	61
Total ...	3,52,323	5,59,591	4,88,683	— 70,908	13
Government stores	176	...	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	3,52,499	5,59,591	4,88,683	— 70,908	13
Exports.					
Indian produce	23,07,957	23,19,302	25,27,089	+ 2,07,787	9
Foreign merchandise	51,582	48,607	36,105	— 12,502	26
Total ...	23,59,539	23,67,909	25,63,194	+ 1,95,285	8
Government stores	6,627	2,000	480	— 1,520	76
Total, Exports ...	23,66,166	23,69,909	25,63,674	+ 1,93,765	8
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British	27,18,665	29,29,500	30,52,357	+ 1,22,857	4
III. Interportal trade within the Presidency—					
Imports.					
Merchandise	1,15,12,355	1,07,92,971	95,07,674	— 12,85,297	12
Private treasure	1,37,624	...	...	...	...
Government stores	1,72,382	1,27,619	40,246	— 87,373	68
Government treasure	6,000	...	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	1,18,28,361	1,09,20,590	95,47,920	— 13,72,670	13
Exports.					
Merchandise	1,17,95,207	1,08,41,955	96,36,947	— 12,05,008	11
Private treasure	1,42,474	...	...	...	...
Government stores	2,13,597	77,545	38,196	— 39,349	51
Government treasure	6,000	...	...	...	...
Total, Exports ...	1,21,57,278	1,09,19,500	96,75,143	— 12,44,357	11
Total, Interportal Trade ...	2,39,85,639	2,18,40,090	1,92,23,063	— 26,17,027	12
Total, Coasting Trade ...	11,49,96,919	12,79,98,012	13,73,40,898	+ 93,42,886	7

The value of the total coasting trade shows an increase of 93·43 lakhs of rupees, which is the net result of increases of Rs. 118·37 lakhs in the trade with British ports in other Provinces and of Rs. 1·23 lakhs in the trade with non-British Indian ports, and a decrease of Rs. 26·17 lakhs in the interportal trade within the Presidency. The most distinctive features of the trade are the abnormal imports of grain and pulse, especially from Burma, owing to high prices here and low prices in Burma, and to larger exports of groundnut seed, cocoanut oil and raw cotton.

256. The number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels which entered or cleared from or to foreign countries during the last two years were as follows :— **Shipping.**

		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
		NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.
Entered ...	Steamers	952	1,921,659	898	1,925,330
	Sailing vessels	1,141	73,829	730	52,309
Cleared ...	Steamers	976	1,929,400	918	1,972,128
	Sailing vessels	1,146	82,645	821	60,040

257. The entries and clearances of vessels engaged in the coasting trade during the last two years were as follows :—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.
1907-1908	6,793	14,644,365	35,191	1,129,699
1908-1909	6,773	15,390,496	32,385	1,108,474

These figures for the year under review include 31,876 native craft, 6,551 British, 475 British Indian and 256 Foreign.

258. In the course of the year 36 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,510 tons were built in the Presidency. **Ship-building.**

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1908-1909.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department (General and Buildings and Roads), Madras Presidency, for the year 1908-1909.*]

259. The expenditure of the department during the year on works under the direct control of the Chief Engineer, including officers acting as Public works disbursers, was Rs. 38,19,531 out of a total grant of Rs. 41,88,575 and exclusive of "contribution works" and "irrigation works". The expenditure on "contribution works" was Rs. 2,69,133. In the previous year the expenditure was Rs. 38,38,477 out of a revised budget grant of Rs. 39,76,166. Of the total expenditure Rs. 34,25,991 were spent on Provincial Civil Works: of this Rs. 24,13,917 were spent on construction and repair of civil buildings, Rs. 4,33,719 on communications, and Rs. 5,78,355 on miscellaneous public improvements. The number of buildings completed or in progress in the year under review was 279, the number completed in previous years was 2,920 and the number still required at the end of the year was 401. Among the buildings completed were the first-class taluk offices at Coimbatore, Udipi and Nannilam, the new building for the additional accommodation required for the Collector's office, Nellore, the new Huzur Treasury at Bellary, the Central Record office at Madras and the quarters for the District Superintendents of Police at Guntúr and Salem. The Marine Aquarium on the Beach was completed at a total cost of Rs. 18,267 and handed over to the Superintendent of the Museum. A monument was erected to commemorate Sir Thomas Munro's connection with Dharmapuri. An electric installation at the Government House, Guindy, was completed at a cost of Rs. 62,644. Buildings for the Central Farm and Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore, and the General Market at Madura were nearing completion, while good progress was made during the year with the New Hygiene and Physiological Laboratory at the Medical College and certain additions and improvements to the Maternity Hospital. The more important buildings under construction were the taluk offices at Calicut and Vriddháchalam, the Training schools at Dindigul and Tinnevelly, quarters for the District Judge at Guntúr and for the Collector of Salem at Husthampatti and the Light-house at Cotta Point. As regards bridges, the Napier bridge at the mouth of the Cooum and the bridges over the Kolab and Malattar rivers were in progress, while the screw pile bridge across the Muriat river at Calicut was completed and handed over to the **Expenditure.** **Bridges and Roads.**

municipality; the Karimpozha bridge which was restored at a cost of more than half a lakh was opened for traffic in July 1908. An outlay of more than three lakhs and a half was incurred in improvements to the Tellicherry-Coorg road during the year.

Public Works Workshops.

260. The value of the work turned out during the year in the workshops at Madras amounted to Rs. 3,53,836 compared with Rs. 3,55,631 in the preceding year. In the workshops at Bezwada and Dowlaishweram, the outturn was valued at Rs. 82,117 and Rs. 1,65,215 against Rs. 1,12,795 and Rs. 1,64,508, respectively, in 1907-1908.

Administration.

261. Owing to the development of public works of all descriptions and the consequent increase in the scope of the work of the department, a detailed scheme of reorganisation has been submitted to Government. The present policy of the department is to aim at decentralisation of control as regards detail with centralisation of control as regards general policy and rules of design. Formulation of a definite policy in regard to roads and bridges is also in contemplation. The Consulting Architect scrutinised during the year 221 estimates and designs of the aggregate value of Rs. 38,57,303, besides designing plans for proposed buildings.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1908–1909.)

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway System.

262. The total length of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, inside the Madras Presidency on 31st March 1909, was 1,860·61 miles, of which 959·53 miles were broad and the remainder metre gauge. In addition, this system, the head-quarters of which are in Madras, worked 1,264·32 miles of line outside the Presidency.

Broad Gauge Section.

Bridges and Permanent-way.

Rolling-stock and Safety Appliances.

263. The strengthening of bridges and permanent-way which were unable to take the new heavy engines continued throughout the year 1908–1909. The sections on which heavy engines could not run at the end of the year were those from Madras to Jalarpet and Arkonam to Raichur. The total rolling-stock was 218 locomotives, 668 coaching vehicles including brakevans, and 4,138 goods vehicles. The rolling-stock fitted with the vacuum brake included 149 engines, 667 coaches including brakevans, and 1,096 goods vehicles including brakevans: 804 vehicles were lighted with gas and 10 with electricity. The number of carriages fitted with means of communication between passengers and guards and drivers was 224, and the fitting of the remainder is being pushed on rapidly and is expected to be finished by the 31st December 1909. Continuous foot-boards and hand rails are being removed at the same time. The number of passengers and railway servants injured by train accidents was 21, and the number killed was one. The line was breached in several places between Vatlur and Rajahmundry in September 1908, necessitating the transhipment of passengers and mails for four days.

Accidents.

Metre Gauge Section.

Works completed.

264. The Dhone-Kurnool Railway, a State line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 32 miles long, was opened for all traffic on the 1st January 1909, and the short extension of railway from Masulipatam to Masulipatam Port, 2½ miles long, was opened on the same date for goods traffic only. The total rolling-stock was 272 locomotives, 932 coaching vehicles including brakevans, and 6,137 goods vehicles. The rolling-stock fitted with the vacuum brake was 78 engines and 184 coaches including brakevans: 78 vehicles were lighted with gas and 3 with electricity. The number of carriages fitted with means of communication between passengers and guards and drivers was 69; the fitting of the remainder is being pushed on rapidly and is expected to be finished by the end of 31st December 1909. Continuous foot-boards and hand rails are being removed at the same time. No passengers or railway servants were injured or killed during the calendar year 1908 by train accidents.

Rolling-stock and Safety Appliances.

Accidents.

Broad and Metre Gauge Sections.

Persons employed. (1908.)

265. The staff employed on the entire system was 42,294 consisting of 332 Europeans, 1,997 Eurasians and 39,965 Natives. The number of depositors in the Railway Provident Fund was 10,083, and the amount at their credit in the Provident Institution was Rs. 57,01,338.

Schools. (1908.)

266. Schools for European and Native children were maintained at 24 important stations on the railway and the net cost to the railway excluding

Government grants and collections from school fees amounted to Rs. 26,106. In addition to this, the railway contributed Rs. 4,949 for 20 aided schools.

267. The Police force employed on the entire system including the subordinate officers numbered 1,333, and the total cost to the railway was Rs. 2,61,221. Police. (1908.)

268. The total strength of the "Madras Railway Volunteer Rifles" was 1,413, of whom 1,397 were efficients, and that of the "Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles" was 672, of whom 660 were efficients. Volunteers. (1908.)

269. The total capital expenditure up to date has been Rs. 1,681 lakhs on the broad gauge and Rs. 1,297 lakhs on the metre gauge section; the return on the former expenditure is 2·71 per cent. and on the latter 4·09 per cent. Finance. (1908.)

270. The extension of railway from Sandur Junction on the Ramandrug-Ramanamalai branch of the Hospet-Kottur Railway to Kanevehalli, 9 miles long, was sanctioned and work on the first 3 miles was in progress during 1908–1909. A survey was conducted for a metre gauge line from Nandyal to Yerragudipadu, length 76 miles, and a reconnaissance survey for a line from Mysore to Hassan, 73 miles. Surveys were also completed for lines of railway from Singaroyakonda to Kanigiri, a distance of 39 miles, including an alternative line from Bitragunta to Chinakraka, about 11 miles, and from Kavali to Udayagiri, a distance of 50 miles,—all on the 5′ 6″ gauge. Lines under construction and surveyed.

271. The total length of the South Indian Railway system on the 31st March 1909 was 1,694·68 miles, of which 445·94 miles are broad gauge, 905·67 metre gauge and 44·00 on the 2′ 6″ gauge; in addition the Company works the following metre gauge lines:—Pondicherry Railway, length 7·85 miles, Karaikkal Railway 14·65 miles, Tanjore District Board Railway 103·36 miles, Travancore Branch Railway 108·46 miles, and Shoranur-Cochin Railway 64·75 miles. **South Indian Railway System.**

272. The Tirur bridge at mile 387/11 was rebuilt and opened for traffic on the 3rd December 1908. The total rolling-stock on the broad gauge section consisted of 88 engines, 286 coaching vehicles and 1,384 goods vehicles. Sixty-six engines, 282 coaching vehicles including brakevans, and 240 goods vehicles including goods brakevans were fitted with the vacuum brake: 254 vehicles were lighted with gas and one with electricity. The fitting of means of communication between passengers and guards and drivers is being pushed on rapidly and is expected to be finished by the 31st December 1909. Continuous foot-boards and hand rails are being removed at the same time. The number of passengers and railway servants injured was 21, and the number killed was one. No interruptions to traffic of any importance occurred during the year. **Broad Gauge Section.** Works completed. Rolling-stock and Safety Appliances. Accidents.

273. The extension of the Nilgiri Railway from Coonoor to Ootacamund, length 12 miles, was opened on the 15th October 1908 and the extension of the Pámban branch from Rámésvaram to Danishkodi, length 11½ miles, on the 10th December 1908. The total rolling-stock on the metre gauge section was 254 locomotives, 1,108 coaching vehicles and 4,050 goods vehicles. The number of engines and vehicles fitted with the vacuum brake was 141 engines, 359 coaching vehicles and 45 goods vehicles. One hundred and fifty-seven vehicles were lighted with electricity and 251 carriages including composites were provided with means of communication throughout between passengers and guards and drivers. The number of passengers and railway servants injured was 11. None were killed. The Nilgiri Railway was blocked by a slip at mile 7/15 near Adderly station on the 28th October 1908. Traffic was interrupted for five days. The passenger fares over the Nilgiri Railway were reduced with effect from the 15th September 1908. **Metre Gauge Section.** Works completed. Rolling-stock and Safety Appliances. Accidents. Rates and Fares.

274. The number of persons employed on the entire system was 22,435 comprising 208 Europeans, 1,050 Eurasians and 21,177 Natives. The number of depositors in the Provident Fund was 4,623, and the total amount at their credit was Rs. 25,15,422. Seven schools for Europeans and Eurasians were maintained, and their net cost to the railway was Rs. 12,262. The Police force employed on the entire system numbered 411 men and the total cost of the force to the Railway was Rs. 1,36,659. At the close of the year the strength of the Volunteer Corps was 855 men, of whom 817 were efficients. The capital expenditure on the metre gauge section of the Railway up to the end of the year was Rs. 778 lakhs, on which a return of 8·80 per cent. was obtained; on the broad gauge the expenditure was Rs. 642 lakhs giving a return of 3·93 per cent. These figures are exclusive **Broad and Metre Gauge Sections.** Persons employed. (1908.) Schools. (1908.) Police. (1908.) Volunteers. (1908).

of amounts spent on the Nilgiri Railway, the Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri and Morappur-Dharmapuri 2′ 6″ famine feeder lines, the Travancore and Shoranur-Cochin lines, the Tanjore District Board Railways, and the Pondicherry and Karaikkal branches. The Travancore line yielded a return of 1·81 per cent. on its capital outlay, and the Shoranur-Cochin branch gave 2·89 per cent. The Pondicherry and Karaikkal branches, which are owned by the French Government and worked by the South Indian Railway, yielded 6·31 and 1·98 per cent., respectively, on the capital expended in their construction. The Nilgiri Railway returned only 0·63 per cent., while on the two famine protection branches the receipts were barely sufficient to cover the cost of working.

Finance. (1908.)

2′ 6″ Gauge Section.

275. On the Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri and Morappúr-Dharmapuri 2′ 6″ gauge famine feeder lines, the rolling-stock consisted of 6 engines, 21 coaching vehicles and 48 goods vehicles. All the coaching vehicles were lighted with gas.

Lines surveyed and under Survey.

276. A survey was completed during the year for a metre gauge line of Railway from Podanur to Pollachi, a distance of 26 miles, on behalf of the Coimbatore District Board, and the following surveys were in progress :—from Erode to Nanjangod with a branch from Satyamangalam to Méttupálaiyam, a distance of 150 miles; from Trichinopoly to Ramnad, 104 miles, with a branch from Devakotta to Arantángi, a distance of 28 miles; from Ramnad to Virudupatti, a distance of 64 miles; and from Ulundúrpéttai to Chinna Salem, a distance of 31 miles, on behalf of the South Arcot District Board.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway System.

277. The total length of this system lying within the Madras Presidency on 31st March 1909 was 287·812 miles, of which 263·247 miles were broad gauge and 24·55 miles—the Parlákimedi branch—was on the 2′ 6″ gauge.

Works completed.

278. The section of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway from Bobbili to Párvatípur was opened on the 8th March 1909, the rest of the Vizianagram-Párvatípur section was approaching completion at the end of the year. A re-survey of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway on 5′ 6″ gauge was completed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The Bezwada Extension State Railway.

279. The Bezwada Extension Railway, 5′ 6″ gauge, 20·58 miles, which extends from the frontier of His Highness the Nizam's dominions to Bezwada, was worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company throughout the year.

District Board Railways.

Tanjore District Board.

280. The Tanjore District Board line from Máyavaram to Muttupet was opened on the 2nd April 1894 and was extended to Arantángi on the 31st December 1903. These lines were constructed and are worked by the South Indian Railway Company. The funds for the Máyavaram-Muttupet section were in the first instance provided in equal proportions by the Government of Madras from Provincial revenues and by the Tanjore District Board from its Railway Guarantee Fund created by a special local cess. On the 1st January 1900 the Tanjore District Board took over the Government section and became sole owners, the purchase money, Rs. 12,34,720, being treated as a loan at 4 per cent. *per annum*. The extension of the line was carried out by the South Indian Railway Company at the cost of the Tanjore District Board. The net receipts for the year 1908 were Rs. 2·77 lakhs, a return of 5·77 per cent. on the capital outlay. Surveys for lines of railway from Nídámangalam to Mannárgudi, 8·33 miles, and Tirutturaippúndi to Védáranniyam, 20·20 miles, have been made. The estimated cost of both lines is Rs. 13,72,517. The funds were in hand at the end of the year, and the conclusion of an agreement with the South Indian Railway Company for the construction and working of the new branches was the only obstacle to the starting of work. The net return for the year of the Tanjore District Board Railways was 5·77 per cent.

Kistna District Board.

The Bezwada-Masulipatam line which measures 49·47 miles in length and is on the metre gauge was opened in 1908, and is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for 45 per cent. of gross earnings. Its net receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1·50 lakhs which is equivalent to a return of 7·43 on its cost.

Tinnevelly District Board.

281. A metre gauge line from Tinnevelly to Tiruchendur, a distance of 37·60 miles, has been surveyed by the South Indian Railway Company and is estimated to cost Rs. 19,98,109. The District Board is considering the question of raising a loan in the open market for the construction of the line. The terms for the construction and working have not yet been settled with the South Indian Railway Company.

282. The Kodaikánal Road-Uttamapalayam line has been surveyed by the South Indian Railway Company and is estimated to cost Rs. 25,34,901. The District Board is not yet prepared to raise a loan in the open market for the construction of the line. The project is therefore in abeyance for the present. The South Indian Railway Company has been asked to carry out the survey for a line from Rámnád to Kilakarai, a distance of 13 miles. Madura District Board.

283. The survey of the Podanur-Pollachi line by the South Indian Railway Company was completed and the survey of a line in the South Arcot district from Ulundúrpéttai to Chinna Salem was in progress. An estimate for making a final location survey of the Suramangalam-Salem and Salem-Attur lines by the South Indian Railway Company has been sanctioned. The terms for the construction and working of a metre gauge line from Guntúr to Repalle by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were under consideration. A metre gauge line from Nandyal to Atmakúr was under survey by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Other District Board Railways.

284. Both the existing 2′ 6″ gauge famine feeder lines from Morappúr to Dharmapuri and from Tiruppattúr to Krishnagri were worked by the South Indian Railway throughout the year. The construction of the extension of the Morappúr-Dharmapuri line from Dharmapuri to Hósur, 60·50 miles long, by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company has been sanctioned. **Famine feeder lines.**

285. The Madras Electric Tramways worked a route mileage of 12 miles and 7 furlongs, of which 2 miles 6 furlongs were provided with double tracks. Five engines with an aggregate of 1,421 horse-power were used to drive the electric generators, and another of 20 horse-power for lighting purposes. The rolling-stock of the system consisted of 60 motor-cars and 7 trailers and the average daily service was 49. The line continued to be worked on the overhead trolly system. During the official year 1908-1909 the cars ran 1,218,535¼ miles and carried 12,215,101 passengers. **Madras Electric Tramways.**

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1908–1909.)

286. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and the Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Vedaranniyam canal. Under the heads "Ton-mileage" and "Value of goods" there was an increase during the year on the Dumagudiem, the Kurnool-Cuddapah and the Vedaranniyam canals on account of heavy traffic in food-grains, timber, salt, cotton and other miscellaneous goods. The increase on the Vedaranniyam canal was due also to the construction of the Karunganni lock and to the conversion of the Velanganni bridge into a regulator. The decrease under these heads on the Chilka lake canal was caused by fluctuations in the demands for the various articles. Owing to railway competition, there was also a fall on the Gódávari and the Kistna canals. The decrease on the Buckingham canal was chiefly due to diminished traffic in cotton, paddy, salt, etc. The gross ton-mileage and value of goods was 21,335,976 and Rs. 4,29,73,913 against 26,996,223 and Rs. 5,46,98,513 respectively during 1907–1908. The number of passengers decreased from 642,954 to 498,838.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH. (1908–1909.)

287. The expenditure incurred on, and the revenue derived from, irrigation works during the year were respectively Rs. 65,05,129 and Rs. 2,49,86,896; the area irrigated was 7,056,744 acres. **Gross Expenditure and Revenue.**

288. Under Protective works, receipts to capital account exceeded the capital outlay incurred during the year by Rs. 32,668, a result due mainly to large amounts credited to the Rushikulya system on account of sale-proceeds of surplus lands, which had been taken up for the Surada reservoir. Of the four projects sanctioned under this head, the Rushikulya system is in operation and the Venkatapuram project in the Kurnool district was in progress, while work on the other two—the Mopad project and the Bhavanasi tank project in the Nellore district,—was in abeyance pending sanction of their revised estimates. **Class I.** Protective Works.

Productive Works.

289. The capital outlay during the year on Productive works not charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 12,51,228, which was chiefly incurred on the Nagavalli project, the Kistna delta system, the Divi pumping project, the Shatiatope anicut system, the Lower Coleroon anicut system and the Periyár system. Several important works connected with the Nagavalli river project were either completed or approaching this stage. In the Kistna delta, the Appapuram drainage scheme was in progress. Improvements to the loop channel, Divi project, were also under execution. Improvements to the Veeranam tank, Vellar, Rajah voikal and Ariagoshti and Manambatham channels of the Shatiatope anicut system, and the diversion of the Sengal odai and widening and improving the Vadavar in front of the Vadavar channel supplying the Veeranam tank of the Lower Coleroon anicut system were being carried out. In the Periyár system, the construction of a regulator at the site of the Periyár right bank escape and the remodelling of the head-works at Peranai were completed, while the construction of a temporary gate in front of the head sluice at Tekady, and the widening and deepening of the Periyár water-shed cutting were in progress. A new work—the Siddapur tank project in the Kurnool district—which was sanctioned in 1907-1908 was undertaken during the year under review, but a revision of its estimate, which has since become necessary, has shown that the work will not fulfil the conditions of a Productive work, and it is, therefore, proposed to transfer it to the category of Class II, Minor works—Provincial. Excluding the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the area charged as irrigated under Productive works was 2,857,540 acres first crop and 419,581 acres second crop against acres 2,834,797 first crop and acres 401,123 second crop in the previous year.

290. Under Protective works, the area charged as irrigated was 102,937 acres first crop and 1,004 acres second crop against 100,256 acres first crop and 1,762 acres second crop in the previous year. The gross revenue and working expenses under class I—Works amounted to Rs. 1,51,41,670 and Rs. 32,63,572 respectively against Rs. 1,49,12,070 and Rs. 30,34,594 in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements to Productive works was Rs. 77,44,841 or 9·52 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 8·13 crores to the end of the year. The surplus revenue after deducting interest charges was Rs. 51,74,225 representing a return of 6·36 per cent. The accumulated net revenue from Productive works after paying off the interest charges amounted to Rs. 11·84 crores against the total capital outlay of Rs. 8·13 crores. Protective works show a loss of Rs. 1,11,822 against Rs. 1,12,167 in the previous year. The revenue of the year when compared with that of the previous year shows an increase under all the Productive systems except (1) the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, (2) the Barur tank, (3) the Cauvery delta, and (4) the Srívaikuntam anicut. The decrease under the Cauvery delta was small and needs no notice. Under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal it was probably due to less demand for canal water owing to the favourable character of the season. Under the Barur tank and the Srívaikuntam anicut system, the decrease is said to have been caused by the grant of large remissions. The working expenses during the year were in excess of the previous year by Rs. 2·22 lakhs. The increase occurred chiefly in the Gódávari delta, the Kistna delta and the Cauvery delta systems, and the Divi pumping project. In the Gódávari delta, the increase was due to the larger expenditure incurred on constructing regulating dams, excavating distributaries, replacing palmyrah spouts by pipe sluices, repairing flood damages, and clearance of silt from channels. In the Kistna delta, it is attributed to the clearance of silt and the execution of earthwork which was not carried out last year owing to higher rate of wages then prevalent on account of railway competition for labour. In the Cauvery delta, the increase occurred owing to the maintenance of a greater number of telephonic lines and the completion of the incomplete works of the past year. A large expenditure under this head was incurred also on the Divi pumping project. Remissions granted under Protective and Productive works amounted to Rs. 3,593 and Rs. 1,64,110 respectively.

Class II.

291. Under the category of minor works and navigation, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, four new projects—the Baguva reservoir and the Mallada Tampara projects in the Ganjám district, the restoration of Peddanayadu tank in the Guntúr district, and the Kocheruvu tank in the Kurnool district were sanctioned during the year, thus increasing the number of works under this class to 34 against 30 in the preceding year. The capital outlay incurred on works

of this class was Rs. 1,78,558 against Rs. 1,84,901 in the previous year, the major portion of the expenditure being on the Peddanayadu tank, the Markapur tank supply channel, the Yellanur tank and the Berijam tank. The area charged as irrigated by this class was 347,849 acres against 323,581 acres in 1907–1908. The net revenue derived was Rs. 3,68,374 against Rs. 2,85,005 in the previous year. Including the navigable canals, which fall under this class, the revenue due to improvements amounted to Rs. 3,34,595 against Rs. 2,20,552 in the previous year. There was an increase under all the systems except the Dondapad tank, the Arkenkottah channel system, the Vriddhachalam anicut and the Nandyar channel. The remissions granted during the year totalled Rs. 43,715 against Rs. 1,12,856 in the preceding year.

Classes III and IV.

292. The outlay on minor works (classes III and IV) for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept amounted to Rs. 19,56,813. The area charged as irrigated was 3,327,833 acres and the revenue derived was Rs. 85,17,543, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,25,863 over that of the previous year. The total revenue together with the revenue collected in the Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 28,796, amounted to Rs. 85,46,339 and the total charges to Rs. 33,48,258, of which Rs. 27,28,515 was incurred in the Public Works Department and the balance in the Revenue Department. Deducting these charges from the total revenue, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 51,98,081 against Rs. 47,63,763 in the previous year. Remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 12,17,850 against Rs. 9,73,852.

Tank Restoration Scheme.

293. The total area of the minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 67,848 square miles, of which 59,255 square miles had been investigated. The figures were, during the year under review, increased by 774 square miles and 1,434 square miles, respectively, thus bringing the total to 68,622 square miles entered and 60,689 square miles investigated. The average area of cultivation under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration scheme is calculated to be about $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions of acres. Of this acreage, works commanding about 9,736 million of acres or about 43·27 per cent. of the total have been investigated up to the end of March 1909. The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 4,78,380 against Rs. 5,43,724 in 1907–1908. The cost of investigation was Rs. 1,51,413 or 31·65 per cent. of the amount of sanctioned estimates compared with 20·92 per cent. in the previous year. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of Tank Restoration Scheme operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,00,95,697, against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 84,07,662 or Rs. 1,04,46,577 including establishment and tools and plant charges.

Class V. Agricultural works.

294. The revenue realised during the year from agricultural works amounted to Rs. 54,202 against Rs. 45,723 in the previous year. The increase was due to larger receipts from plantations. The outlay on river conservancy and river embankments was Rs. 7,93,158 against Rs. 7,88,283 in the preceding year. Conservancy operations, which were being carried out regularly in the Kistna district, in the previous years were continued in the 8 miles above and 45 miles below the anicut and 4 miles from the head of Puligedda arm.

Investigation of Projects.

295. The following important projects were under investigation by the ordinary divisional establishments :—In the Kistna Western Division the plans and estimates for "improvements to Kollipara channel" amounting to Rs. 1·62 lakhs were under preparation. For the Romperu drainage scheme also the plans and estimates were prepared but had to be returned to the Executive Engineer for further information. A report on "improvements to Pyderu" in the Nellore division was submitted and the detailed investigation of the Sarvapalli project in the same district was also started. Of the important projects investigated by the special parties the estimate for the Tungabhadra project was under revision, the amount thereof having been raised to Rs. 16·99 crores against Rs. 12·18 crores of the original estimate. The local Government having since decided that they cannot at present undertake it in addition to the Kistna and Cauvery projects which appear to be more profitable, the submission of the revised estimate to the Government of India for this project has been indefinitely postponed. The re-investigation of the Kistna reservoir project and the Cauvery reservoir projects in

accordance with the instructions of the Inspector-General of Irrigation was also in progress under the supervision of a Special Superintending Engineer. A new site for the Kistna reservoir having been found, a scheme likely to prove productive is being worked out. As regards the Cauvery project, proposals are being worked for a reservoir on a more suitable site lately discovered, with a main canal from Kattalai, for extending irrigation in the Pattukkóttai taluk of the Tanjore district.

Miscellaneous.

296. The highest flood in the Gódávari was 11·9 feet over the crest of the anicut on 5th August 1908 ; the highest on record is 16·25 on 3rd October 1891. During this flood a small breach occurred in the Akhanda Gódávari right bank but was soon closed. The maximum flood in the Kistna was 18·6 feet on 28th September 1908 against 23·5 feet, the highest recorded depth on the crest. The Muniyeru was in high flood on 27th September 1908, when it rose to 3·6 feet above the previous recorded maximum. In the Cauvery the highest flood was 9·40 on the Cauvery dam on the 7th July 1908 against a maximum depth of 14 feet in August 1896. At the Peranai regulator across the Vaigai, the highest flood was registered on 29th October 1908, when the front gauge read 13·00 feet and the rear 11·80, the discharge calculated being 29,837 cusecs against 30,822, the previous highest recorded discharge on 7th November 1907. Owing to the floods in the Suruliyar some of the anicuts across it were damaged, but the repairs to them were quickly executed.

297. Velocity observations were taken during the year in the Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cauvery and Madura divisions. Numerous observations have been made in the Gódávari and Kistna deltas on the duty of water, the results of which have to be verified by further detail observations. The actual discharges going down the various canals are being gauged by means of current meters, and steps are being taken to ascertain as far as possible the co-efficients of the more important sluices. Observations for the latter are also being taken under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal channels.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1908-1909.)

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE.

Receipts and Expenditure.

298. The following statements exhibit the receipts and charges on account of Imperial and Provincial funds during each of the past two years. The transactions of the following funds, viz., (*a*) Local funds (Act V of 1884), (*b*) Proprietary Estate Village Service fund, (*c*) Bhadrachalam Estate Village Service fund and (*d*) Irrigation Cess fund, have been excluded from these statements as their incorporation in the public accounts has been discontinued from the year under report. They are treated as "Deposits" in the State accounts and dealt with accordingly in part (*c*) of this chapter:—

Imperial and Provincial Fund Receipts.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	3,14,48,952	3,34 61,594	3,13,28,365	3,02,41,382	6,27,77,317	6,37,02,976
II. Opium	14,140	4,31,860	...	...	14,140	4,31,860
III. Salt	1,22,52,898	1,06,20,404	...	...	1,22,52,898	1,06,20,404
IV. Stamps	52,45,847	54,11,286	52,45,846	54,11,286	1,04,91,693	1,08,22,572
V. Excise	1,73,03,326	1,27,20,431	57,67,776	1,27,20,131	2,30,71,102	2,54,40,862
VII. Customs	64,08,886	68,52,070	...	...	64,08,886	68,52,070
VIII. Assessed taxes—						
Civil	22,35,926	14,95,275	7,45,307	14,95,275	29,81,227	29,90,550
Public Works department ...	38,169	38,972	...	...	38,169	38,972
IX. Forest	29,20,373	19,44,588	9,73,457	19,44,588	38,93,830	38,89,176
X. Registration	...	...	18,92,497	19,47,887	18,92,497	19,47,887
XI. Tributes	45,07,902	45,07,902	...	...	45,07,902	45,07,902
XII. Interest	3,88,002	1,30,709	3,32,566	3,33,141	7,20,568	7,63,850
Receipts by Civil Department.						
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	7,48,691	7,69,646	7,48,691	7,69,646
B. Jails	...	...	5,26,828	6,16,288	5,26,828	6,16,288
XVII. Police	...	...	4,73,022	5,92,063	4,73,022	5,92,063
XIX. Education	...	...	2,11,456	2,03,269	2,11,456	2,03,269
XX. Medical	...	...	1,19,796	1,18,849	1,19,796	1,18,849
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments	...	...	4,85,379	6,54,757	4,85,379	6,54,757
Miscellaneous.						
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,25,363	1,15,039	75,363	77,316	2,00,726	1,92,355
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	20,256	17,206	1,17,214	1,14,066	1,37,470	1,31,272
XXV. Miscellaneous	56,774	63,616	2,69,674	2,54,479	3,26,448	3,18,095
Railways.						
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts).	3,83,90,687	5,35,76,748	...	...	3,83,90,687	5,35,76,748
Deduct Working expenses ...	2,33,85,376	3,34,26,076	...	...	2,33,85,376	3,34,26,076
Net receipts	1,50,05,311	2,01,50,672	...	...	1,50,05,311	2,01,50,672
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (repayment of advances of interest).	2,04,795	2,30,685	...	...	2,04,795	2,30,685
Revenue from Productive Public Works.						
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation ...	5,00,467	2,36,909	...	2,36,910	5,00,467	4,73,819
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).						
XXX. Minor works and navigation in charge of—						
Civil officers	...	...	12,214	17,905	12,214	17,905
Public Works department.	...	...	1,78,994	1,91,185	1,78,994	1,91,185
XXXI. Civil works in charge of—						
Civil officers	...	...	7,421	9,440	7,421	9,440
Public Works department ...	...	...	1,72,735	2,05,447	1,72,735	2,05,447
XXXIV. Military works	4,858	8,442	...	...	4,858	8,442
Total ... Civil	8,29,28,639	7,80,71,980	4,93,32,872	5,75,22,068	13,22,61,511	13,55,94,048
Total ... Non-civil	1,57,53,600	2,06,65,680	3,51,729	6,33,542	1,61,05,329	2,12,99,222
Grand Total ...	9,86,82,239	9,87,37,660	4,96,84,601	5,81,55,610	14,83,66,840	15,68,93,270

Imperial and Provincial Fund Charges.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refund and drawbacks	3,19,626	2,44,803	98,106	1,34,865	4,17,732	3,79,668
2. Assignments and compensations ...	10,75,094	10,03,676	1,61,057	3,09,630	12,36,151	13,13,306
3. Land revenue	...	...	1,15,00,742	1,20,16,930	1,15,00,742	1,20,16,930
5. Salt	20,50,514	15,81,817	...	...	20,50,514	15,81,817
6. Stamps...	1,99,479	2,02,160	1,99,479	2,02,160	3,98,958	4,04,320
7. Excise	7,64,728	9,09,611	2,54,910	9,09,612	10,19,638	18,19,223
9. Customs	3,01,589	3,19,813	...	...	3,01,589	3,19,813
10. Assessed taxes	26,074	18,828	8,691	18,828	34,765	37,656
11. Forest	20,85,643	14,58,630	6,95,214	14,58,631	27,80,857	29,17,261
12. Registration	...	...	10,12,459	11,24,011	10,12,459	11,24,011
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	...	2,68,651	2,88,238	2,68,651	2,88,238
14. Interest on other obligations	26,849	29,967	...	...	26,849	29,967
18. General administration	2,91,242	2,93,201	11,17,101	11,50,585	14,08,343	14,43,786
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	51,73,160	56,01,536	51,73,160	56,01,536
B. Jails	...	...	13,55,256	15,11,441	13,55,256	15,11,441
20. Police	...	...	64,49,126	73,71,088	64,49,126	73,71,088
21. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	16,382	18,223	16,382	18,223
22. Education	...	...	37,95,573	37,38,798	37,95,573	37,38,798
23. Ecclesiastical	3,36,844	2,98,842	...	...	3,36,844	2,98,842
24. Medical	...	...	17,64,450	21,10,009	17,64,450	21,10,009
25. Political	11,532	12,719	77,496	79,596	89,028	92,315
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	38,480	31,326	10,54,082	12,05,868	10,92,562	12,37,194
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	4,01,697	3,88,716	...	...	4,01,697	3,88,716
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	977	3,204	...	...	977	3,204
29. Superannuation and retired allowances	31,638	27,244	22,30,378	23,20,929	22,62,016	23,48,173
30. Stationary and printing	4,99,168	4,99,614	13,42,009	14,34,219	18,41,177	19,33,833
32. Miscellaneous	22,014	26,894	3,15,645	4,15,733	3,37,659	4,42,627
33. Famine relief ... { Civil officers ...	171	14,881	...	...	171	14,881
{ P.W. officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Construction of protective railways ...	98,414	1,048	...	...	98,414	1,048
35. Do. irrigation works ...	22,174	— 20,622	...	...	22,174	— 20,622
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
38. State Railways—						
Interest on capital deposited by companies	12,657	— 6,752	...	...	12,657	— 6,752
39. Guaranteed companies	50,320	...	...	...	50,320	...
40. Subsidised companies	1,029	...	...	...	1,029	...
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	1,88,348	1,10,343	...	10,914	1,88,348	1,21,257
42. Irrigation major works—						
Public Works Officers Working expenses	19,12,570	10,62,346	...	10,62,346	19,12,570	21,24,692
Interest on debt	...	...	...	13,72,551	...	13,72,551
Irrigation minor works—						
In charge of Public Works officers ...	...	...	33,52,135	32,08,625	33,52,135	32,08,625
Do. Civil officers	...	...	6,47,159	6,02,504	6,47,159	6,02,504
45. Civil works—						
In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,74,095	1,57,774	45,95,092	47,81,439	47,69,187	49,39,213
Do. Civil officers	...	...	19,95,240	14,67,327	19,95,240	14,67,327
47. Military works	83,555	79,903	...	...	83,555	79,903
48. State Railways	49,02,595	48,89,081	...	...	49,02,595	48,89,081
49. Irrigation works	12,91,798	11,81,643	...	...	12,91,798	11,81,643
Total { Civil	84,83,359	73,65,946	4,17,82,366	4,71,13,312	5,02,65,725	5,44,79,258
{ Non-civil	87,37,555	74,54,764	79,47,227	90,63,324	1,66,84,782	1,65,18,088
Total expenditure ...	1,72,20,914	1,48,20,710	4,97,29,593	5,61,76,636	6,69,50,507	7,09,97,346
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) { Imperial	+ 8,14,61,325	+ 8,39,16,950	...	...	+ 8,14,61,325	+ 8,39,16,950
{ Provincial	...	...	— 44,992	+ 19,78,974	— 44,992	+ 19,78,974
Total Surplus + or Deficit — ...	+ 8,14,61,325	+ 8,39,16,950	— 44,992	+ 19,78,974	+ 8,14,16,333	+ 8,58,95,924
Grand Total ...	9,86,82,239	9,87,37,660	4,96,84,601	5,81,55,610	14,83,66,840	15,68,93,270

299. Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post Office and the Telegraph Department and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review amounted to Rs. 15,68,93,270 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 85,26,430. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 6,69,50,507 in 1907–1908 to Rs. 7,09,97,346 in 1908–1909. The figures for the year under report are however subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts of the Government of India are made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus Revenue.

300. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 8,58,95,924 and exhibited an increase of Rs. 44,79,591 over that of the previous year. This is the net result of an increase of Rs. 85,26,430 in receipts diminished by an excess of Rs. 40,46,839 under charges. The improvement in revenue is mainly under Railways (Rs. 51 lakhs), Excise (Rs. 23 lakhs) and Land Revenue (Rs. 9 lakhs). The excess expenditure was due mainly to the provincialisation of one-half of the expenditure

—previously shown under "India General"—on account of interest on debt incurred for the construction of major irrigation works (Rs. 14 lakhs), to the grant of grain compensation allowance (Rs. 13 lakhs) and to the Royal Bonus given to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown (Rs. 2 lakhs).

Cash Balances.

301. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 332 lakhs held in the Reserve Treasury, the Revenue Treasuries and at credit of the Government account in the Bank of Madras and its branches, and closed with Rs. 202 lakhs. The decrease was almost entirely in the Reserve Treasury.

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

General.

302. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue as exhibited in the statement given above were greater than those of 1907–1908 by Rs. 55,421 only, in spite of the increase of Rs. 51 lakhs in the net traffic receipts of State Railways. This is due to the transfer to the Provincial section of the account of one-half of the total receipts from Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest instead of one-fourth as in the previous years, to the provincialisation of one-half of the direct receipts from major irrigation works and to smaller receipts from Salt. As the charges on account of the above departments excepting Land Revenue were similarly provincialised, the expenditure also decreased by Rs. 24 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3–3–2 in 1908–1909 against Rs. 3–0–5 in the previous year.

Land Revenue.

303. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,37,02,976 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 9,25,659. The increase is chiefly in the districts of South Canara (Rs. 3,39,000), Kistna (Rs. 2,08,000), Ganjám (Rs. 1,68,000) and Vizagapatam (Rs. 1,25,000). In South Canara it is due to the sale of the escheated Khonde estate during the year, while that in Kistna is due to the extension of irrigation. In Ganjám the revenue suspended in the previous year was collected during 1908–1909. In Vizagapatam the remissions granted in Fasli 1318 were smaller than in Fasli 1317. On the other hand owing to the unfavourable season and postponement of collections, the realisations in Anantapur and Bellary fell by Rs. 1,69,000 and Rs. 1,53,000 respectively. The receipts from the sale of waste lands amounted to Rs. 2,06,544 and exceeded those of 1907–1908 by Rs. 1,07,264, the increase being chiefly in the Madura district. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Rs. 1–12–4 against Rs. 1–10–9 in 1907–1908 being highest in the district of Guntúr (Rs. 3–9–7) and lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 8–11). The charges under Land Revenue being purely Provincial are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

304. The demand on the canals rose from Rs. 2,17,287 to Rs. 2,17,374 and the collections from Rs. 2,15,062 to Rs. 2,15,465.

Customs.

305. The revenue under this head is sub-divided into "Sea Customs" and "Land Customs". The receipts under "Sea Customs" exclusive of import duty on salt which is credited to "Salt" amounted to Rs. 66,42,689. The increase of Rs. 4,19,707 was the result of an increase of Rs. 7,91,006 and Rs. 7,164 under Import Duties and Excise Duty on Cotton manufactures respectively and a decrease of Rs. 3,57,043 and of Rs. 21,420 under Export Duty and Miscellaneous respectively. The decrease in Export Duty is due to smaller exportations to foreign countries owing to local high prices. The increase of Rs. 7,91,006 in Import Duty occurred chiefly in petroleum, cotton manufactures, spirits and liquors, sugar and metals and manufactures of metals. The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 2,09,381 against Rs. 1,85,904. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was As. 2–10. The charges under Customs amounted to Rs. 3,19,813.

Opium.

306. Bengal opium has been supplied to this Presidency from 1st April 1908. Its cost price at Rs. 8–8–0 a seer is credited to "Opium" while the gain on sales, shop rentals and fines and penalties are credited to "Excise". The former amounted to Rs. 4,31,860, and the latter to Rs. 10,18,549, against Rs. 9,69,227 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population remained at 5 pies as in 1907–1908. The charges amounted to Rs. 5,386 as against Rs. 4,652 in 1907–1908.

Salt.

307. At the end of the year there were 21 Government and 44 excise factories against 22 and 43 respectively at the beginning. All the Government and excise factories were worked except one where no manufacture took place on account of large stocks. The season was generally favourable for the manufacture of salt. The quantity manufactured was 11,844,846 maunds against 9,616,725 maunds in 1907, and was the highest on record. The quantity manufactured under the Excise system was 7,414,558 maunds against 6,310,863 maunds in the previous year. The increase took place chiefly in the Chicacole and Cocanada sub-divisions. The quantity of salt manufactured under the monopoly system was 4,430,288 maunds against 3,305,862 maunds in 1907. The quantity of duty-paid salt imported by sea from the Bombay Presidency fell from 1,302,789 maunds to 1,178,566 maunds; and the quantity of duty-bearing salt imported rose from 2,407 maunds in 1907 to 3,405 maunds and was chiefly from the United Kingdom. The total issues for home and inland consumption of salt locally manufactured and imported by sea and rail were 11,298,567 maunds against 11,116,235 maunds in 1907–1908. The increase is mainly in the issues of locally manufactured salt and took place in all the sub-divisions except Nellore and Cuddalore. The exports amounted to 231,834 maunds against 60,668 maunds in the previous year, the increase being chiefly in the exports to the Straits Settlements. The total stock available at the end of the year amounted to 8,612,919 maunds and exhibited an increase of 1,332,080 maunds over that at its commencement. The revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,20,404 and is less than that of 1907–1908 by Rs. 16,32,494 owing to the fact that the duty realised in 1907–1908 on account of salt sold on credit in the latter half of 1906–1907 was mostly at the higher rate of Rs. 1–8–0 per maund. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 3 annas 8 pies against 3 annas 9 pies in 1907–1908. The charges also fell by Rs. 4,68,697 owing to the redistribution of the expenditure of the combined department of Salt, Excise and Customs between Salt and Excise in the proportion of 1 to 2 instead of 3 to 2 as formerly. As regards the net increase of Rs. 3,30,888 in these two heads, the increased expenditure on account of salt purchase and freight alone accounts for an increase of Rs. 1,42,661 and the balance is due to the grant of grain compensation allowance and the Royal bonus to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown.

Excise (Abkári).

308. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 2,21,16,015 in 1907–1908 to Rs. 2,44,22,313 in 1908–1909 owing chiefly to larger realisations of excise duty on account of increased consumption of country spirits, larger collections under tree-tax and increased rentals. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 10 annas 3 pies against 9 annas 2 pies. The charges amounted to Rs. 18,13,837 and showed an increase of Rs. 7,98,851 owing chiefly to the redistribution of the charges of the combined department as mentioned above.

Stamps.

309. The stamp revenue rose from Rs. 1,04,91,693 in 1907–1908 to Rs. 1,08,22,572 in the year under report. The increase is indicative of a continued increase in litigation and in monetary transactions, etc. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 4 annas 4·7 pies to 4 annas 6·4 pies. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,04,320 against Rs. 3,98,958 in the previous year.

Assessed Taxes.

310. The receipts on account of income-tax which are progressive amounted to Rs. 30,29,522 against Rs. 30,19,396 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 1 anna 3·03 pies against 1 anna 2·9 pies in the previous year. The charges were Rs. 37,656 against Rs. 34,765 in the previous year.

Forests.

311. The receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 38,89,176 being below those of 1907–1908 by Rs. 4,654. On the other hand, the charges rose by Rs. 1,36,404 to Rs. 29,17,261 owing chiefly to larger outlay on the demarcation, improvement and extension of forests. The surplus revenue of the year was thus less by Rs. 1,41,058 and amounted to Rs. 9,71,915 against Rs. 11,12,973 in 1907–1908.

Other Imperial Receipts.

312. Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 2,57,61,180 and were higher than those of 1907–1908 by Rs. 49,47,452 which is made up of an increase of Rs. 52,24,384 under 5 heads counterbalanced by a decrease of

Rs. 2,76,932 under 3 other heads. The increase is almost entirely in the net traffic receipts of State Railways owing chiefly to the fact that the actuals of 1907–1908 included transactions of the Madras section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway only for the three months ending 31st March 1908. The decrease is due almost entirely to the provincialisation of one-half of the direct receipts from Major Irrigation works.

313. The expenditure from Imperial funds under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 1,03,29,851 and was less than in 1907–1908 by Rs. 14,63,036 owing chiefly to the provincialisation of one-half of the working expenses of Major Irrigation works (Rs. 8,50,224). The capital outlay on irrigation works not charged to revenue also fell by Rs. 1,10,155 owing to the restriction of operations on the Nagavalli Project and to the completion of the Divi Pumping Project in 1907–1908. The construction of the railway line from Hospet to Kottur was completed in 1907–1908 which fact resulted in a smaller expenditure in 1908–1909 on account of the construction of protective railways. Other Imperial Expenditure.

314. The opening balance on 1st April 1908 was Rs. 84,16,760. During the year under review, the outstanding balance of loans granted to the Tanjore District Board for Railway construction, viz., Rs. 11,41,234 was transferred from the books of the South Indian Railway to the Civil Books and shown under a new head "Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction," thus raising the balance to Rs. 95,57,994. Advances to the extent of Rs. 17,60,000 were made during the year, while repayments amounted to Rs. 1,09,460 only. The balance at the end of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,12,08,534. The Madras Port Trust received a loan of Rs. 10,80,000 for the harbour extension works and Rs. 2,00,000 for improving the working facilities of the Harbour. The Madras Corporation received a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for sewerage and drainage works. The Bangalore Municipality received Rs. 30,000 for the construction of a slaughter-house and Rs. 50,000 for opening the congested area in the Civil and Military station. The chief items of repayments are (*a*) Rs. 46,425 by the Port Trust towards its old debt, (*b*) Rs. 13,420 by the Madras Corporation towards the loan of Rs. 7,00,000 taken in 1905-1906 for drainage works, and (*c*) Rs. 25,755 by the Tanjore District Board in part payment of the Railway loan above mentioned. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by the Madras Corporation, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600 was duly paid. On the 31st March 1909 the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 11,43,200. **Imperial Loans.**

(*c*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

315. During the year under review the Provincial Settlement was revised. The Provincial share of the receipts from Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest was fixed at one-half instead of at one-fourth of the total revenue. The charges on account of the Excise, Income Tax and Forest departments were also equally divided between Imperial and Provincial. One-half of the direct receipts from, and of the working expenses and interest on debt incurred on account of Major Irrigation works was also provincialised. These changes necessitated a net contribution of Rs. 22,57,000 from Provincial to Imperial Revenues in order to maintain equilibrium between the assigned revenue and expenditure in place of the fixed assignment from Imperial which the Presidency previously received. **Provincial Revenues.**

316. Another change was that the transactions of Local funds were excluded from the general estimates and accounts of the State and treated as "Deposits of Local funds." This resulted in the abolition of the adjusting head "Contribution between Provincial and Local" and in the treatment of such contributions as Provincial receipts or expenditure of the department concerned. Revenue and Expenditure.

317. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 99,82,284 on 1st April 1908. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 19,78,974 bringing the closing balance on the 31st March 1909 to Rs. 1,19,61,258. The surplus was the net result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 5,81,55,610 and a total expenditure of Rs. 5,61,76,636.

Land Revenue.

318. The comparison of the accounts for the two years under this head is rendered difficult owing to the revision of the Provincial settlement above referred to. The charges under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,20,16,930 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 5,16,188, owing to the grant of grain compensation allowance on account of high prices and of the royal bonus to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, to increased expenditure on survey and settlement operations and the maintenance of Land Records and to the grant of travelling allowance to Revenue Inspectors.

319. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section. The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 19,47,887 and were higher than those of 1907–1908 by Rs. 55,390 owing to the expansion of registration operations. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,24,011 and exhibit an increase of Rs. 1,11,552 on account of the grant of grain compensation allowance and the royal bonus and the revision of the clerical and menial establishments in registration offices and larger expenditure on section-writing and copying.

Other Provincial receipts.

320. The Provincial receipts under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 43,94,761 and were higher than those of 1907–1908 by Rs. 6,63,408. This increase is made up of an increase of Rs. 6,90,885 under 11 heads counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 27,477 under 4 other heads. The largest increase is under Irrigation (Rs. 2,36,910) and is due to the provincialisation of one half of the direct receipts from Major Irrigation works. Next in importance is the increase under "Scientific and other minor Departments" the result of the larger sales of quinine and chrome-tanned leather. Recoveries on account of the additional police entertained at Cocanada and Tinnevelly under section 15 of Act V of 1861 account for the increase of Rs. 1,19,041 under Police. The receipts from Jail manufactures rose by Rs. 89,460 owing to the employment of a larger number of convicts on manufacturing operations and to the adjustment in the accounts of the year of the value of jail-made tents supplied to public departments in 1907–1908. Under Courts of Law the receipts were higher by Rs. 20,955 on account of larger receipts on account of unclaimed and escheated property and magisterial fines. The increase of Rs. 32,712 under Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers is ascribed to a special receipt of Rs. 10,725 from tolls on roads and to increased receipts from rents of buildings and from other sources.

Other Provincial expenditure.

321. The expenditure in the Provincial section under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 4,04,46,464 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 43,88,366. The excess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 51,61,219 under 18 heads and of a decrease of Rs. 7,72,853 under 4 other heads. The largest increase occurred under Irrigation Major Works (Rs. 24,34,897) and was due to the provincialisation from 1908–1909 of one half of the expenditure on account of their working expenses and interest on debt incurred for their construction. The next largest increase is under Police (Rs. 9,21,962) owing to the grant of grain compensation allowance (Rs. 4,18,000) and Royal bonus (Rs. 66,000) and to the gradual introduction of the re-organisation scheme. The first two causes also account in part for the increases under other Civil Departments, namely, General Administration, Courts of Law, Jails, Medical and Scientific, etc. The other special causes contributing towards the increase under the above heads are mentioned below. The purchase of a motor-car for His Excellency the Governor and the provincialisation of the establishment in the Court of Wards section of the Board's office, caused the increase under General Administration. Under Courts of Law, the increase is due to the appointment of the sixth Puisne Judge having been held for the whole year, to increased expenditure on account of Process service establishment and Criminal Courts and to a special refund of Rs. 38,000. Under Jails, the charges on account of manufactures and diet were higher owing to high prices and to an increase in the prison population. Under Medical the increase is due chiefly to the contribution of Rs. 3,42,000 to local bodies for expenditure on the improvement of sanitation. Under Scientific, etc., Departments, the charges were swelled by the expansion of the department of Industries and the Fishery Bureau, by larger expenditure on cinchona plantations and by the transfer of the charges on account of steam-boiler inspection from "Police." The charges on

account of Refunds and Assignments and Compensations were divided between Imperial and Provincial in the same proportion as the corresponding heads of revenue on the introduction of the new Provincial settlement during the year. This accounts for the increase under these heads. The expansion of the pension list explains the increase under "Superannuation." Under Stationery and Printing the increase is due to larger supplies of stationery to public departments and to enhanced expenditure in the Government Secretariat press. The increase under "Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers" is attributed to the revision of the pay of Executive and Assistant Engineers and to the collection of a larger quantity of stock. As regards decreases, the largest is under Civil Works in charge of Civil officers (Rs. 5,27,913) owing to the absence of any contribution to the Madras Corporation (Rs. 5,00,000) as in 1907–1908. The expenditure on account of Minor Irrigation Works in charge of Public Works officers was also less by Rs. 1,43,510. The decrease of Rs. 56,775 under Education is due to the fact that the charges of 1907–1908 were swelled by special grants to the University for the establishment of a University Library and to private arts colleges in order to render them more efficient.

Provincial Loans.

322. The Provincial Advance and Loan account opened with a balance of Rs. 80,13,315 on the 1st April 1908 and closed with one of Rs. 85,17,580 on the 31st March 1909. The net outgoings during the year thus amounted to Rs. 5,04,235. Advances to the extent of Rs. 11,92,153 were made and the repayments amounted to Rs. 6,87,918. Owing to the unfavourable season chiefly in Bellary, the demand for Agricultural Loans was greater and advances of this nature amounting to Rs. 10,65,053 were made during the year against Rs. 5,96,069 in 1907–1908. The repayments by the ryots amounted to Rs. 4,72,944. The loans made to the Co-operative Credit Societies amounted to Rs. 250 only. The District Boards did not obtain any loan from Government during the year. As regards loans granted to District Municipalities the chief items are:—

(i) Rs. 25,000 to the Bezwada Municipality for water-supply.
(ii) Rs. 12,000 to the Mangalore Municipality for plague expenditure.
(iii) Rs. 15,000 to the Negapatam Municipality for a market.
(iv) Rs. 40,000 to the Periyakulam Municipality for water-supply.

The Kistna District Board repaid Rs. 61,956 during the year out of the loan of Rs. 18,52,636 taken by it for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway.

Local Funds.

323. The following paragraphs deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purpose of the Administration (Imperial and Provincial). With effect from the year under report the transactions of the funds hitherto classed as "Incorporated Local Funds" have ceased to be included in the revenue and expenditure of the Empire but are treated as deposits in the State accounts. The funds comprised under the head "Local Funds" are (1) Local Funds Act V of 1884, (2) The Proprietary Estate Village Service Fund, (3) The Bhadráchalam Estate Village Service Fund, (4) The Irrigation Cess Fund, (5) Port and Marine Funds, (6) Cantonment Funds, (7) Cantonment Hospital Funds, (8) The University Fee Fund, (9) The Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund, (10) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund, and (11) the Vizagapatam Hospital Fund.

Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

324. These funds opened with a cash balance of Rs. 56,80,531 on 1st April 1908 and closed with one of Rs. 48,67,974 at the end of the year, the transactions of the year having resulted in a deficit of Rs. 8,12,557.

325. Exclusive of debt transactions, the receipts and charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,33,35,663 and Rs. 1,29,70,787, respectively, and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3,64,876 against Rs. 15,28,159 in the previous year. The fall of Rs. 11,63,283 was due mainly to increased charges under "Education," "Medical," "Buildings and Roads" and "Construction of Railways."

326. The total revenues of the year show an increase of Rs. 4,617 compared with the previous year. The increase occurred mainly under "Interest" (Rs. 30,435), "State Railways—Net traffic receipts (Rs. 1,20,321)" and "Civil Works by Civil officers" (Rs. 67,160). Larger investments in Government securities by District Boards out of their railway cess receipts account for the increase under "Interest." The increase under net traffic "receipts of State Railways" is due to the fact that the actuals of 1907–1908 included the traffic receipts of the

Bezwada-Masulipatam railway for two months only, as the line was opened for traffic in February 1908, while that under "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers" is chiefly under "Tolls." These increases were counterbalanced by a fall in the receipts under "Provincial Rates" (Rs. 1,88,855) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 62,792). The former occurred almost entirely in Cuddapah (Rs. 1,60,876) owing partly to a large excess credit given in the previous fasli having been deducted from the amount due for 1908–1909 and partly to a large amount pertaining to the year's demand having been left uncollected during the year. In 1907–1908 the receipts under "Miscellaneous" in Tanjore were swelled by special receipts from the sale of certain choultry lands in Mannárgudi, and of occupancy rights in the gardens attached to a certain chatram. The absence of such special receipts in 1908–1909 and the non-realization of a large amount of rent in Tanjore owing to the unfavourable character of the season caused the decrease under "Miscellaneous." The total charges of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 11,67,900. The largest increase is under "Education" (Rs. 3,68,984) owing to an increase in the amount of teaching grants and higher rates of salaries paid to teachers of elementary schools for the encouragement of primary education. The next largest increase occurred under "Construction of Railways" (Rs. 2,41,629) owing to an expenditure chargeable against revenues, of Rs. 2,21,984 on the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway during the year. The construction expenditure in the previous years was met from loan funds. Larger expenditure on the improvement of water-supply and on the conservancy of towns and villages from the special Provincial grants made for the purpose accounts for the increase of Rs. 2,31,216 under "Medical." The increase (Rs. 2,15,002) under "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers" was caused by larger outlay on repairs to communications and other miscellaneous public improvements. The excess of Rs. 75,687 under "State Railways" is due to the repayment of loan (Rs. 61,956) by the Kistna District Board for the first time towards the loan taken from Government for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway. Heavy outlay on the Malattar bridge work in South Arcot caused the increase of Rs. 52,054 under "Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department." These increases were partly counterbalanced by a slight fall of Rs. 90,476 under "Contributions from Local to Provincial" owing to the discontinuance of contribution to Provincial Funds towards the controlling establishments at the Presidency and travelling allowance and contingencies of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The receipts and charges on account of the debt transactions during the year under review were Rs. 6,49,020 and Rs. 18,26,455, respectively. The excess of outgoings over the receipts is nominal as Rs. 9,83,500 were invested in Government and other securities and Rs. 22,000 were repaid by the Bellary and Salem District Boards towards the loan taken from Provincial Funds for plague expenditure. The funded capital of the District Boards on the 31st March 1909 was Rs. 45,68,264. Of this Rs. 41,06,300 represents investments of the Railway cess balances in the districts of Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem. The balance of Rs. 4,61,964 represents investments on account of endowments and other funds.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

327. The enfranchisement operations having been completed, cesses were levied in all districts except Kistna, Guntúr, Nellore, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris, Salem, Malabar and South Canara during the year under review. The receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 6,60,942 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,52,553 due to increased cess collections. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,63,010 and were Rs. 1,39,040 more than those of the previous year owing to increased charges on account of village establishments. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,97,932 which raised the balance to the credit of the fund on 1st April 1908 to Rs. 5,74,725 at the close of the year.

Bhadráchalam Estate Village Service Fund.

328. The receipts of this fund consist entirely of the payments made by proprietors and of the deductions made from the land revenue collections (beriz) of Government villages, no cess being levied from the proprietors on account of the emoluments of the village servants. The receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 3,795 against Rs. 5,657 in the previous year and the charges to Rs. 5,094 or Rs. 317 less than those of the previous year. The fund had a credit balance of Rs. 3,996 at the close of the year.

329. This fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 34,777 and closed with Rs. 37,614 at the end of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 42,261 or Rs. 2,838 less than those of the previous year, chiefly as a result of the absence of any contributions from Provincial funds as in 1907–1908. The charges amounted to Rs. 39,424 and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 1,761. Irrigation Cess Fund.

330. These funds consist of (*a*) Port funds (Act XV of 1908), (*b*) Pilotage funds, (*c*) Landing and Shipping funds and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights funds. The Port funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Ports funds. The Madras Port fund opened with a balance of Rs. 29,052 on 1st April 1908 and closed with Rs. 15,005 at the end of the year. The income of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,37,216 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,51,263. Government securities to the value of Rs. 200 were held by the fund at the close of the year. A contribution of Rs. 70,000 was made from this fund to the Madras Port Trust during the year under review. The Minor Ports fund opened with a balance of Rs. 97,937 and closed with Rs. 1,58,933. The increase in the balance is due to increase in the Port dues receipts. The total security balance at credit of the fund amounts to Rs. 11,10,000. The Madras Pilotage fund ceased to be a Government fund from 1st April 1908, and the balance of cash and Government securities at its credit was made over to the Madras Port Trust. The income and expenditure of the Out-ports Pilotage fund during the year amounted to Rs. 15,516 and Rs. 16,230, respectively, and thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 714. The credit balance of Rs. 3,257 at the beginning of the year was thus reduced to Rs. 2,543 at its close. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 7,800 were purchased during the year on account of the Pámban and Kilakarai Pilotage fund. The total invested balance on account of all Pilotage funds was thus raised from Rs. 1,46,200 to Rs. 1,54,000 on the 31st March 1909. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping funds amounted to Rs. 2,45,618 and Rs. 1,96,237 respectively. The balance of Rs. 1,96,355 at the commencement of the year was thus raised to Rs. 2,45,736 at its close. The total invested balance to the credit of the funds at the close of the year was Rs. 3,12,500. The Madras Coast Lights fund opened with a balance of Rs. 86,202 on 1st April 1908 and closed with one of Rs. 1,01,235. Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 45,000 were purchased during the year under report. The total invested balance of the funds was thus raised from Rs. 1,40,000 to Rs. 1,85,000. Port and Marine Funds.

331. The receipts and charges of these funds amounted to Rs. 3,93,679 and Rs. 4,47,733, respectively, and thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 54,054. The credit balance of Rs. 1,47,982 at the beginning of the year was therefore reduced to Rs. 93,928. During the year under review the transactions of the Secunderabad Cantonment funds were brought on the accounts of this Presidency under the orders of the Government of India. Cantonment Funds.

332. The receipts and charges of the Wellington and Secunderabad Cantonment Hospital funds amounted to Rs. 12,371 and Rs. 12,632, respectively. Cantonmment Hospital Funds.

333. The cash transactions of this fund resulted in a surplus of Rs. 54,533. Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 30,000 were purchased during the year, which raised the total invested balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 6,30,000. University Fee Fund.

334. The balance to the credit of the fund was reduced from Rs. 1,496 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 791 at the close, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 705. Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund.

335. The receipts and charges of this fund amounted to Rs. 30,479 and Rs. 42,247, respectively. The balance to the credit of this fund was thus reduced to Rs. 7,385. The invested balance to the credit of the fund continues to stand at Rs. 1,00,000. Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund.

336. This fund opened with a balance of Rs. 2,685 on 1st April 1908. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 17,155 and Rs. 19,102, respectively, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1,947. The balance at the close of the year was, therefore, reduced to Rs. 738. Vizagapatam Hospital Fund.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

337. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1908.)

[*The forty-fifth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1908*; *Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Vital Statistics*; *G.O., No. 665, Public, dated 3rd September 1909.*]

Registration.

338. The registration of vital statistics was compulsory in 3,558 towns and villages. Excluding the hill tribes of the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, the inhabitants of the Laccadive and the Amindivi islands and the Banganapalle State in Kurnool, and all Europeans and Eurasians, the population for which

Births.

statistics were furnished during the year was 36,744,483. The number of births registered was 1,192,136 against 1,119,170 in 1907. The birth-rate was 32·4 per mille and was the highest ever yet attained. Compared with the previous year and with the decennial average, there was an increase of 1·6 and 2·5 per mille, respectively. Twelve districts recorded an increase of over 2 per mille. Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Salem showed an excess of 7·1, 6·4 and 5·5 per mille respectively, while Madura and Tinnevelly showed an excess of 4·4 each. This improvement is ascribed to greater care taken to register births. Cuddapah, Ganjám, Gúntur, Malabar and South Canara on the other hand, showed a diminished birth-rate. Gúntur returned the extremely low rate of 21·6 compared with 37·3 during last year. In Municipalities the birth-rate was 37·7 per mille compared with 36·3 in 1907 and 36·7, the quinquennial average. The highest rate (62·2) was recorded in Vániyambádi and Kodaikánal. It varied from 40 to 45 in 17 towns and in 32 others it was between 40 and 30, the lowest being 22·9 returned by Bellary.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered rose from 883,016 to 960,919. The general death-rate was 26·2 per mille or 1·9 and 3·8 more than the previous year and the decennial average, respectively; the increase was caused largely by the prevalence of cholera during the year. Only 6 districts were not marked by the general rise in mortality. Excluding Madras which recorded a death-rate of 44·1, the highest, 39·0 was returned by Malabar and the lowest, 15·6 by Gúntur. The death-rate in municipalities averaged 38·2 per mille against 33·4 in 1907 and 34·7, the five-year average. The increase occurred chiefly under cholera and fevers. The highest death-rate was returned by Calicut, 70·8. When compared with the previous year, the death-rate showed an increase in 48 and a decrease in 13 towns. The total infantile mortality for the municipalities averaged 234·7 per mille against 223·4 in 1907. Infantile mortality was heaviest in Bezwada, being 345·4 per mille.

Effect of Prices.

339. The total average rainfall for the year was less than that of 1907 by 3·17 inches. The prices of the staple food-grains rose higher than in the previous year and were very much above the average. The price of rice was 7·6 seers a rupee, ragi 13·1, cholam 13·0 and cumbu 12·3.

340. The mortality from cholera amounted to 141,970 or 3·9 per mille against 81,565 or 2·2 in the previous year. The heaviest mortality occurred in Malabar (9·9), Anantapur (8·5), Kurnool (7·4) and Ganjám (5·7). None of the 60 district municipal towns escaped this disease but Kodaikánal and Coonoor returned only one sporadic case each and Ootacamund 2 during the year. The total mortality in the municipalities was 11,194 against 4,749 in the previous year. Small-pox was also prevalent in every district and accounted for 22,204 deaths against 22,455 in 1907. The disease was perennial in 17 districts and was severe in the districts of Vizagapatam (1·8), South Arcot (1·6), North Arcot (1·4) and Malabar (1·3). The epidemic prevailed in all municipal towns except 18 and the incidence of mortality was heavy in Palghat (6·8), Ellore (3·2), Rajahmundry (2·3) and Guntúr and Tiruvannámalai (2·2 each). Three thousand three hundred and fifty-eight deaths from plague were reported against 2,872 in the previous year. The disease was indigenous in 8 districts and present all the year round in the Nilgiris, Salem and South Canara. The death-rate was high in the Nilgiris (1·3), Bellary (0·6) and Coimbatore (0·5). The total number of deaths from fevers was 295,834 against 284,430 in 1907, the rates being 8·0 and 7·8 per mille, respectively. The incidence of mortality was heaviest in Vizagapatam (19·9), Ganjám (19·8), Kurnool (13·8), Madras (12·3) and Cuddapah (12·0) and 7 other districts had a death-rate of 7·8 per mille and over. The death-rate in municipal towns rose from 5·9 to 6·7 per mille, the total number of deaths under this head being 16,298. The total number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 60,874 against 60,326 in 1907, which gives a rate of 1·7 per mille. The highest rate was recorded in Madras (6·0). The deaths under the head "Respiratory diseases" amounted to 27,779 against 24,638 in 1907.

Chief Diseases.

Cholera.

Small-pox.

Plague.

Fevers.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

Respiratory diseases.

341. The casualties under the head of "Injuries" amounted to 11,192 being 246 more than in 1907. As usual, suicides were more frequent among females than among males.

Injuries.

342. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Eurasians. The number of Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 was 103 against 105 in the preceding year. The number of births and deaths registered declined from 115 and 41 in 1907–1908 to 89 and 31, respectively, in 1908–1909. The total number of baptisms was 1,763, the same number as in the previous year and the number of burials rose from 1,107 to 1,241. Of the deaths reported, 378 were those of children of and below 5 years of age and 198 of persons above 60 against 346 and 185, respectively, in the preceding year. The chief causes of death were fever, cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery which accounted for 202, 123 and 120 deaths, respectively.

Europeans and Eurasians. (1908–1909.)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1908.)

[*G.O., No. 312, Public, dated 10th May 1909; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Emigration.*]

343. There were five shipments to Natal and one to Fiji during the year under review. As in the previous year there was no emigration to the French Colonies. Recruiting operations for Natal were not so active as in 1907, the number of emigrants in 1908 being 2,190 against 5,963 in that year. Of these, five were special servants under the provisions of the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act X of 1902. The number of emigrants to Fiji was 349 compared with 796 in the previous year. Three emigrants were detained in the Natal depôt for more than 3 months pending the investigation of certain objections raised by their relatives to their emigrating. The due proportion of women was maintained in the case of emigrants proceeding to Natal. More than half the emigrants for Natal were from North Arcot, Vizagapatam and Madras. There was no emigration to Mauritius or Seychelles. Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 3,04,065, eighty-six emigrants from Fiji with Rs. 666 and 199 from Mauritius without savings. From La Reunion 59 emigrants returned without savings. The management of the depôts during the year was good and the emigrants were well treated and contented.

Regulated Emigration.

Non-regulated Emigration.

344. The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements decreased from 62,537 to 58,778, of whom 50,156 started from ports in the Tanjore district. The decrease is chiefly from Tanjore and is attributed to a good season and ample employment being obtainable by all classes of labourers in that district. The number of passengers proceeding to Burma increased from 105,614 to 119,742 and the number of those proceeding to Ceylon also increased from 140,190 to 178,970. The increase in the former case is attributed to increased demand for labour in Burma, while in the latter case it is ascribed to the cheap passages offered by the two rival steam-ship companies at Tuticorin.

Immigration.

345. The number of passengers, excluding indentured emigrants, who arrived at the several ports of the Madras Presidency during 1908 was 295,029 against 284,431 in 1907. Of this number, 89,516 came from Burma and 151,700 from Ceylon. The decrease in the former case was reported by the Collectors of Ganjám and Vizagapatam to be due to the unfavourable season in those districts which deterred the emigrants from returning to their homes. The increase in the latter case is also ascribed to the above-mentioned cheap steamer passages between Tuticorin and Colombo.

Finance.

346. The receipts from fees levied on emigrants amounted to Rs. 6,432 against Rs. 17,634 in 1907. The charges amounted to Rs. 15,198 and were exclusive of a moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal and of his establishments, which was debited to the head "Political."

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1908.)

[*Annual Returns of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1908; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Hospitals.*]

Medical Institutions.

347. During the year 20 medical institutions were opened and 8 closed, thus bringing the number of civil hospitals and dispensaries open on the 31st December 1908 up to 622. Sixty-two hospitals and dispensaries were maintained from Provincial funds, 460 were Local fund or Municipal institutions, 48 were maintained by various railways and the remaining 52 were private institutions, 22 of which received aid from Government or Local funds. The number of institutions maintained by Provincial funds for the police was 42. There were 25 medical institutions set apart for the exclusive treatment of females. The number of beds available in the civil medical institutions was 5,156—2,855 for males and 2,301 for females. In the police, railway and private non-aided institutions there were 981 beds—695 for males and 286 for females.

Relief.

348. Excluding the police, railway and unaided private institutions, 5,370,342 patients were attended to, of whom 73,911 were in-patients. Two millions six hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty men, 1,177,141 women and 1,505,471 children appeared for treatment, and the total attendance was higher than that of the previous year by 127,514. The increase was among women and children and there was a falling off in the total number of men treated. There was an increase of 4,687 in the number of in-patients. Among the various classes treated, the percentage of Europeans and Eurasians was 1·27, of Hindus 73·04 and Muhammadans 12·81, the remainder being of other classes. There was a slight increase in the number of Muhammadan females seeking relief. In the police hospitals the number of in-patients was 6,420 being 638 less than in the previous year and the number of out-patients increased by 364 to 11,434. There was a considerable fall in the number of fever cases treated, the total for the Presidency being 54,538 less than in the previous year. Cholera was epidemic almost throughout the Presidency for the greater part of the year, the number of cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries alone being 13,099 against 7,537 in 1907. Dysentery and diarrhœa together contributed 157,375 cases or 1,859 less than in the previous year. The highest increase was under "Diseases of the eye" which registered 609,030 or 215,523 more than in 1907. Among the general diseases, malarial fevers, worms, and rheumatic affections accounted for 16 per cent.

of the total number of cases; among local diseases, diseases of the digestive system excepting dyspepsia and diarrhœa gave 12 per cent., ulcers and other skin diseases 22 per cent., eye diseases 11 per cent. and diseases of the ear nearly 6 per cent. of the cases treated. The percentage of cures and discharges to the total number of patients treated was 90·17 compared with 90·11 and the percentage of mortality, 6·25 against 6·34 in the previous year. The number of operations performed during the year was 194,659 against 185,957 in 1907 and the number of deaths was only 458.

319. The total income for the year of the various hospitals and dispensaries except railway, special and non-aided institutions was Rs. 19,79,161 against Rs. 19,02,701 in 1907. Government contributed Rs. 6,57,135, of which 38 per cent. was paid as salary. The contributions from Local Boards and Municipalities were Rs. 8,69,314 and Rs. 3,36,522, respectively. The amount of subscriptions received was Rs. 38,902 or 1·96 per cent. of the total. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,78,956 against Rs. 19,00,052 in the previous year and the cost per patient was As. 5-10 as in 1907. The charges for establishment were Rs. 9,65,373; for medicines, Rs. 2,83,530; for diet, Rs. 2,44,599; and for buildings and repairs Rs. 2,38,318. **Finance.**

350. Three hundred and sixty-three midwives attached to mufassal institutions conducted 32,640 labour cases, the numbers for the previous year being 345 and 30,673. The average number of cases to each midwife in a district varied from 128·4 in South Canara to 55·7 in Anantapur and was 89·9 for the Presidency. During the year an addition of 17 was made to the number of independent charges held by the higher grade hospital assistants. A donation of Rs. 6,600 was ordered by Government to be paid from Provincial funds towards the cost of establishing lending libraries of medical books in each district for the benefit of medical subordinates and a first supply of books at a cost of Rs. 1,187 was purchased from Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras. **Miscellaneous.**

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1908.)

[*G.O., No. 367, Public, dated 26th May 1909; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population, and Public Health—Lunatic Asylums.*]

351. Accommodation was provided in the three lunatic asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut for 935 patients, including 152 Europeans in the first institution. The number of inmates in all the asylums on the 1st January 1908 was 616, of whom 452 were males and 164 females. Including readmissions, there were 225 admissions making a total of 841 patients under treatment during the year; of these 628 were males and 213 females. One hundred and twenty-nine inmates were discharged, 99 being males and 30 females; 84 of those liberated were cured and 23 transferred to the care of friends. The total number of deaths was 58 which gives a percentage mortality on the average daily strength of 9·11 against 16·30 and 11·87 in the two previous years. The number of criminal lunatics at the beginning of the year was 136, of whom 122 were males and 14 females; all these were confined in the Madras asylum. There were 42 admissions and 6 readmissions, making a total of 184. Of this number 27 were discharged or transferred and 12 died, leaving at the close of the year 131 males and 14 females or 145 in all. One male criminal escaped at the close of the year while under treatment at the Madras asylum, but was captured and remanded to jail. Of the persons admitted into the three asylums, whose previous occupations were known, 30 were agricultural labourers, 13 domestic servants and 12 petty traders. Thirty-nine Europeans and Eurasians were admitted during the year against 33 in the previous year: the other admissions included 123 Hindus, 32 Muhammadans, 20 Native Christians and 11 other castes. Establishment charges rose from Rs. 44,091 to Rs. 48,670, and dieting charges from Rs. 47,718 to Rs. 53,531. The income from paying patients was Rs. 12,748 compared with Rs. 12,457 in the preceding year. The total cost per head during the year calculated on the daily average strength in the three asylums was Rs 187-10-11 against Rs. 173-3-6 in 1907. The mean total population was 636·93 and the profits of manufactures and gardening, Rs. 5,617, the figures for the previous year being 631·88 and Rs. 6,538.

SANITATION. (1908.)

[*The thirteenth annual report of the Sanitary Board, the forty-fifth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, and the nineteenth annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras (1908); G.O., No. 796-L., dated 29th June 1909.*]

Water-supply. 352. Owing chiefly to the lengthy drought during the year the supply of water was far from sufficient throughout the hot weather at Cuddapah, Tirupati, Dindigul, Adóni and Trichinopoly. Other causes which contributed to the partial failure of the supplies were leakage from pipes, defective taps, increase in the number of house connections and avoidable waste; the loss of water due to these causes was as much as 33 per cent. of the whole supply in some of the towns. The works for the supply of water to Berhampur, Bezwada, Salem and Periyakulam and the extension of the existing arrangement at Gudiyáttam were under execution by the Public Works Department. The construction of an experimental well for the supply of water to Puliyur and Kodambakam villages in the Chingleput district and the boring operations at Kumbakónam were completed by the Sanitary Engineer. He also prepared and submitted to the Sanitary Board or other authorities concerned, plans and estimates for the supply of water to several towns including Vaniyambadi, Rajahmundry, Ellore and Kodaikánal. The scheme for the improvement and extension of the distributary system of the water-supply of the city was under revision by the Special Engineer of the Corporation. The work in connection with the analysis of water for municipalities which was formerly done in the Chemical Examiner's office has been transferred to the King Institute at Guindy. During the year the Sanitary Commissioner instituted a system under which the water supplied to municipal towns was regularly examined and the results carefully recorded.

Drainage. 353. The execution of the Ootacamund drainage works was transferred during the year from the Sanitary Engineer to the Public Works Department. The Sanitary Engineer investigated schemes for the drainage of Negapatam and Anakapalle and for the western part of Mangalore and prepared and submitted to the authorities concerned plans and estimates for these works. A drainage scheme for Tondiarpet, a suburb of Madras, was under preparation by the Special Engineer of the Corporation.

Miscellaneous. 354. The opening up of congested areas in municipalities claimed a considerable amount of attention during the year and many towns made fair progress with the help of grants obtained from Government. There were only seven Sanitary Assistants to the District Medical and Sanitary Officers as in the previous year and they continued to exercise a wholesome check over the work of the vaccinators. The Sanitary Engineer checked and scrutinised plans and estimates for 249 works costing more than Rs. 1,000 each. He also examined and approved plans and estimates for 65 works costing less than Rs. 1,000 each and prepared type-designs for central and small markets, a sheep slaughter-house and rat-proof model houses and granaries. The Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 7,28,944 in the aggregate. A special grant of Rs. 3½ lakhs from Provincial Funds was for the first time distributed among the District Boards and Municipalities for the improvement of sanitation within their respective limits; this grant will be continued in future years.

VACCINATION. (1908-1909.)

[*Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1908–1909; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health— Vaccination.*]

Vaccination. 355. The Vaccination staff consisted of 80 Deputy Inspectors and 835 Vaccinators against 79 and 869, respectively, in the previous year. During the year under review the Villupuram taluk was placed in charge of a separate Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,649,405 against 1,627,848 in 1907–1908. Primary and secondary vaccinations decreased from 1,503,368 to 1,478,771, while there was an increase in re-vaccinations from 124,480

to 170,634. The decrease was largest in Madura, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Ganjám and in all of them except Trichinopoly it was ascribed either wholly or in part to the absence of vaccinators on leave without substitutes. In Municipalities, there was a decrease in the number of operations from 150,906 to 143,267. This decrease was most noticeable in Madras and was attributed to the fall in the number of cases vaccinated in the Natal and Mauritius depôts and the Penitentiary. The total number of successful operations was 1,498,254 against 1,476,069 in the previous year. The highest percentage of successful vaccinations occurred in the Nilgiris (99·01), the lowest (89·57) in Coimbatore. The number of children under one year who were successfully vaccinated increased from 565,420 to 626,668. In the municipal towns of Bellary, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Cuddapah and Nandyal more than one-half of the children available for vaccination were unprotected from small-pox. The Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination verified 69·9 per cent. of the primary and secondary vaccine operations and 34·3 per cent. of re-vaccinations. The verification work performed by the Sanitary Assistants to the District Medical and Sanitary Officers was inadequate in Gódávari, Madura, North Arcot, Tanjore and South Arcot. Eight Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination failed to verify 50 per cent. of operations in their ranges. The percentage of success with lanoline lymph in Local Fund areas fell from 95·4 to 95·3, and in the Municipal areas from 97·0 to 96·6. Some operations were performed with animal and glycerinated lymph in the Madras Municipality and yielded a percentage of success of 99·9 and 99·7, respectively. The average cost of each successful case was As. 3–4 against As. 3–1 in the previous year. The compulsory system of vaccination appears to have worked well in the Tellicherry and Palghat ranges as no prosecutions were found necessary in those ranges during the year under review.

Supply of lymph.

356. The lymph required for vaccine operations continued to be supplied from the King Institute at Guindy. Lanoline vaccine was supplied unless glycerinated lymph was specially asked for; the chief demand for the latter preparation was from the Madras Corporation and the Chief Inspector of Vaccination, Colombo.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

357. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1908–1909.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.*]

General Statistics. Institutions and Scholars.

358. During the year the total number of public educational institutions further increased both in their number and strength; the figures were 23,797 and 932,398 against 24,280 and 981,223 respectively, the percentage of rise being 2·0 in the one case and 5·2 in the other. Private institutions on the other hand declined from 5,229 with 124,772 pupils to 4,986 with 118,392 pupils. The transfer of some of the advanced Sanskrit and Elementary vernacular schools to the list of public institutions accounts partly for the above decrease. In 12 districts there was an increase in both schools and scholars and in 10 an increase in scholars only, while in one, viz., Madras, there was a loss in both respects. All classes of schools under public management contributed to the increase in both institutions and scholars; aided institutions also had an accession to their number and strength, while unaided institutions lost in number only, the loss being more than compensated for by the increase in their strength. The number of institutions in municipal areas showed a slight decrease which was however more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number of scholars in them. There was a further increase in the proportion of scholars to population of school age both under males and females, the percentage having risen from 31·3 to 32·4 in the one case and from 5·9 to 6·3 in the other. The percentage of the total number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school age also rose from 18·4 to 19·2. This increase was shared by all the districts except two, viz., Madras and Kurnool, of which the former showed a fall of 1·4 per cent. and the latter remained stationary with 18·4 per cent. The percentages varied in the different districts from 83·8 in the Madras City to 18·1 in Vizagapatam in the case of males and from 31·5 in the Madras City to 1·04 in Gódávari in the case of females. Classified according to community the number of European and of Native Christian boys and girls fell, while Muhammadans and each section of the Hindus including Panchamas advanced in numbers both under males and females: aboriginal boys at school diminished in number. The number of boys and girls studying English in public institutions was at the close of the year 129,866 and 15,900 respectively against 127,300 and 14,855 in the previous year. Arabic and Sanskrit maintained their position as the most popular of the classical languages and all the vernaculars were more largely represented than in the previous year. The number of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox underwent a further decrease, the former having fallen from 6,802 to 6,406 and the latter from 1,812 to 1,346. The improvement was visible in elementary schools, while in secondary schools for non-Europeans there was a trifling increase in the number of unprotected boys.

Finance. Receipts and Charges.

359. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, on education amounted to Rs. 1,17,40,917, the largest figure on record. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 75,84,772 to Rs. 83,95,193 or by nearly 11 per cent.

The indirect expenditure on public institutions amounted to Rs. 29,38,430 against Rs. 27,71,817 in the previous year, the increase being shared by all sources except provincial funds in which there was a decrease of about a lakh, owing to the smaller amount paid to the University during the year. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and schools but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, provincial receipts aggregated Rs. 2,40,958 against Rs. 2,45,241 in the previous year, the decrease being wholly under professional colleges, while the charges remained almost stationary at Rs. 41,86,230 against Rs. 41,89,088. The net provincial expenditure was Rs. 39,45,272, of which Rs. 1,96,821 was the net cost of the Medical College and schools including scholarships and stipends and Rs. 2,15,168, outlay on Government educational buildings.

360. The direct expenditure on Government institutions rose from Rs. 11,18,993 to Rs. 12,28,017, all kinds of institutions except professional colleges sharing in the increase. On board institutions, Rs. 16,50,873 were spent or over Rs. 3½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 47,40,267 against Rs. 47,60,417 in the previous year. Under unaided institutions, there was a large increase from Rs. 3,99,664 to Rs. 7,46,516, by far the greater part of this being under secondary schools for boys, owing to the fact that some of the institutions which were treated as aided in the previous year have been classed as unaided during the year under report. In aided and unaided institutions taken together, there was an increase of over 3¼ lakhs, of which a little over Rs. 3 lakhs was met from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. Of the total expenditure from public funds of about Rs. 27¾ lakhs on secondary and elementary schools, about 85 per cent. appertained to the latter. The average cost of education per head of population was As. 4–11, of which public funds provided As. 2–2. The total fee income rose slightly from Rs. 27,70,609 to Rs. 28,00,259 but in consequence of the increase in the average number on the rolls, the average fee per head fell from Rs. 2·86 to Rs. 2·68. Thirty-two per cent. of the total expenditure was covered by fees and the proportion would have been larger but for the levy of fees at lower than the standard rates in many schools. The total amount of grants-in-aid paid from public funds to institutions under private management fell from Rs. 16,60,211 to Rs. 16,55,322 or excluding the special grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Indian Institute of Science, to Rs. 16,05,322, the decrease being under provincial funds, local and municipal funds having paid more. Grants to the amounts of Rs. 8,62,075 and Rs. 1,68,389 were paid from or through local and municipal funds, respectively, in aid of elementary schools under private management. The statistics appertaining to the distribution of the provincial grants by districts show that, as usual, the institutions in Madras City had the largest share, namely, 12·45 per cent., Malabar following with 8 per cent., while the Nilgiris occupied the last place with 1·32 per cent.

Distribution of Expenditure.

Grants-in-aid.

361. No additional regulations of importance were passed during the year; fresh regulations were however framed by the Senate for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching, but they have not yet passed through the final stage. The proposal to institute titles in Oriental learning still remained in the stage of discussion. The affiliation of the B.G.M. institution, Calicut, as a second-grade college was sanctioned during the year. No colleges were inspected for the University, but enquiries were made to see how far the recommendations of the Inspection Commission of 1905 had been carried out. Vacation lectures were continued and courses were given in Madras and Trichinopoly to teachers in History, Geography and Physical Science. The University library was located in the buildings of the Connemara Public Library to which it is in a manner complementary; it is reported that so far 3,255 works have been acquired, including 430 still due, most of which are of a specialised character.

Collegiate Education.

University.

362. For the First Examination in Arts 2,687 candidates were examined, of whom 1,069 or 39·8 per cent. were declared to have passed against 43·8 per cent. of the previous year. Sixteen of the successful candidates, with one in the first class, were females. For the English Language Division of the B.A. Degree examination 1,145 candidates were examined, of whom only 433 or 37·8 per cent. were successful. There was only one first class while the third-class passes were as high as 77 per cent. of the whole number of passes. Five of the successful candidates were females. At the examination in the Second Language Division 555 candidates, or 80·2 per cent. of those who appeared, were declared successful.

University Examinations.

One thousand and six candidates sat for the examination in the Science Division, of whom 565 or 56·2 per cent. came out successful. The lowest percentage of success in this division, viz., 44·3, was as usual in Mathematics. Forty-two candidates in all appeared for the M.A. Degree examination and all the branches were represented. Fourteen of these candidates were successful with a single first class which was in Mathematics. The receipts of the University for the year amounted to Rs. 3,04,012 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,24,875, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 79,137 to the credit of the University on the transactions of the year.

Finance.

Arts Colleges.

363. Three second-grade colleges, viz., the Wardlaw College, Bellary, the St. Joseph's, Cuddalore, and the Presentation Convent College, Georgetown, were reduced to high schools, while an intermediate class was opened at the Basel German Mission High School at Calicut. The net total number of Arts Colleges was thus 33, of which 10 were of the first grade. Seven of them were under public management and 15 under mission; the remaining 11 were managed either by wealthy families or by locally-constituted committees. The total number of students at the Arts Colleges was 4,265, of whom 57 were post-graduate students; the other students were divided between the Degree and intermediate courses in the ratio of two to three. Twenty colleges had hostels attached to them which were attended in all by 858 students, or one-fifth of the total number in the Arts Colleges. The remaining students either lived with their families or made their own arrangements for boarding and lodging. The Government of India State Technical Scholarship was awarded to an ex-student of the Presidency College to enable him to study the chemistry of soap-making and the use of Indian-oils. All the scholarships provided under the Local Government's Scholarship Notification were utilised. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Arts Colleges was Rs. 7,29,975, of which Rs. 2,88,331 or 39 per cent. was met from fees, while the net contribution from public funds was Rs. 2,41,875 or 33 per cent. The average cost of educating each collegiate student was Rs. 172. In addition to the regular maintenance charges a sum of Rs. 2,19,799 was spent on scholarships and on buildings, of which Rs. 46,952 or 21 per cent. was met from public funds.

Scholarships.

Finance.

Colleges for Professional Training.

Law College, Madras.

364. At the Madras Law College there was a slight increase in the attendance from 311 to 323. Two hundred and eighty-one of these students were in the F.L. and B.L. classes, while the remaining 42 were in the school department preparing for the Pleadership examination.

Medical College, Madras.

365. In the Medical College there were 220 students studying for a University degree against 232 in the previous year. Thirteen of these students were women. There were also 28 students in the Apothecary department of the institution preparing for departmental certificates. Fourteen Hospital Assistants underwent a course of post-collegiate training during the year and 44 Sanitary Inspector students were prepared for the Government Technical examination in Sanitary Science. The new laboratories for physiology and hygiene which had been begun at the close of the previous year were approaching completion. The total charges of the maintenance of the college amounted to Rs. 89,264, of which sum Rs. 28,452 or 32 per cent. was met from fees. The net cost of training each student was Rs. 243.

College of Engineering.

366. At the College of Engineering there were 36 students in the Engineer classes preparing for the University degree against 37 in the previous year, while the attendance in the upper and lower subordinate classes was 104. There were also 15 military students who were all in the subordinate classes. The results of the University examinations were fair. The independent Board of Examiners for the College examinations was abolished and the conduct of the examinations was entrusted to the college staff. The results of these examinations were satisfactory and gave an average success of nearly 60 per cent. The cost of the maintenance of the college during the year was Rs. 1,03,093, the receipts amounting to Rs. 17,717.

Training Colleges.

367. In the two training colleges at Saidapet and Rajahmundry there were 76 graduates under training, or 16 more than in the previous year; two of these were females. The results of the L.T. degree examinations were good, both in the written and practical tests. The model schools attached to these institutions were fairly strong and afforded the necessary practice to the students under training. The proposal to abolish the Rajahmundry Training College and concentrate all

the training for the University degree at Saidapet forms part of a scheme which is still under the consideration of Government. The total charges of both these colleges amounted to Rs. 29,967.

Secondary Education.

Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

368. The number of candidates who appeared for the Upper Secondary examination was 777, of whom 62 or 8 per cent. were successful. Twelve candidates completed the test during the year bringing the total number of passed candidates to 140. This examination will be superseded from next year by the new 'Secondary School Leaving Certificate' scheme. As some of the candidates for the Matriculation examination had fraudulently obtained beforehand the question papers set for the examination, a re-examination was held in February 1909 in all the subjects except the Second language for those who had been fairly successful in English and had passed in the Second language at the examination held in December 1908. Five thousand five hundred and nineteen out of the 10,767 male candidates who appeared for the first examination were declared to have passed in the language subjects, and out of 5,492 male candidates who appeared for the re-examination 2,534 or 46·1 per cent. passed, 30 having been placed in the first class. The largest number of failures occurred again in English and in the Science group. Of the 2,534 successful candidates, 1,580 were Brahmans, 595 non-Brahman Hindus, 268 Native Christians, 48 Europeans, 42 Muhammadans, and one was a Parsee.

Public Secondary Schools for Boys.

369. Public secondary schools for boys fell in number from 421 to 375, but rose in strength from 94,603 to 95,765, of whom 94,831 were boys and the rest girls. The decrease in the number of secondary schools was the result of the revised classification according to which some of the so-called incomplete secondary schools were treated as elementary schools of the higher grade. Ninety-six of the schools were under public management, either departmental, local fund or municipal. As regards the distribution of secondary schools according to districts, Tanjore, which ranked third last year, stood first during the year with 41 schools, and was closely followed by Tinnevelly and Malabar with 37 and 36 schools, respectively, while Madras with 27 schools continued to occupy the fourth place. In regard to the proportion of boys under instruction to the male population of school-age Madras, as usual, headed the list, while the lowest place was taken by Cuddapah, the percentages in the two cases being 29·86 and ·88. Fifty-one scholarships were allotted for non-European pupils in the higher forms of secondary schools and all of them were awarded: for the non-European pupils in the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools 174 scholarships were allotted, all of which were also granted. The total expenditure on scholarships in secondary schools for boys was Rs. 24,205, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,428. The total expenditure on non-European secondary schools for boys was Rs. 21,37,368, and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 23–5. Government schools cost Rs. 61,002; board, aided and unaided schools, Rs. 3,63,958, Rs. 12,90,755, and Rs. 4,20,081, respectively. Fees covered 63 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Scholarships in Secondary Schools.

Expenditure.

General.

370. The re-recognition of lower secondary schools as incomplete secondary schools was in progress during the year, and considerable care was taken in deciding whether a school should be recognised as secondary or relegated to the list of elementary schools, though a strict classification of schools as secondary and elementary is difficult, especially in Municipal areas. Generally speaking, the managers of high schools made endeavours to improve the staff, accommodation and appliances in order to satisfy the requirements of the Educational Rules; as a result improved and practical methods of teaching in all the important subjects of the secondary school curriculum were attempted in most of the schools, though the attainment of perfection in these respects is a question of time and money.

Elementary Education.

Public elementary Schools and managing agencies.

371. Public elementary schools for boys rose in number from 22,002 to 22,548 and in strength from 746,343 to 790,637; of these schools 146 with 15,269 pupils contained standards above the fourth, 4,34 schools with 260,419 pupils contained the fourth and lower standards. The percentage of the number of pupils to total male population of school-age also rose from 26·4 to 28·0. One hundred and thirty-two schools with higher standards, 4,153 schools with the first five standards and 14,186 schools with the first four standards had been recognised, and the rest were awaiting recognition under the new rules. A large

proportion of the schools was under private management, and of them the aided schools showed as last year an increase both in number and in strength, while the unaided schools again declined in both these respects. The 160 special scholarships for Mappillas and the 25 scholarships for Koyas, all tenable in elementary schools and in the preparatory classes of secondary schools, have not yet been awarded. For the Savaras 60 scholarships were specially awarded though the number allotted was only 25, the excess being met from savings under other heads of scholarships. For the Khonds 20 out of the 25 scholarships allotted have been sanctioned. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,620. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys was Rs. 32,95,800, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 20,44,346, fees Rs. 6,21,990, and other sources Rs. 6,29,464; public funds thus met 62 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 19 per cent. and other sources 19 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-5. Each pupil in the Government schools, which are mostly in the Agency tracts, cost Rs. 11-7, in the board schools Rs. 5-15, and in aided schools Rs. 4-1. The total number of boys under instruction on the 31st March last in public elementary schools was 703,793, which represents 24·9 per cent. of the total male population of school-age. As regards the proportion of male pupils under instruction in the several districts, Tinnevelly again stood first with 36·5 per cent. and was followed closely by the Nilgiris, Ganjám and Madras with 32·5, 31·5 and 30·5 per cent., respectively, while Vizagapatam was again content with the lowest place with 15·8 per cent.

Scholarships.

Financial.

Teachers.

372. With the rise in the number of elementary schools there was an increase in the number of teachers employed in them, of whom there were 34,562 on the 31st March last. Excluding 1,281 unpassed teachers holding approved service certificates, there were 27,351 certificated teachers or 1,725 more than in the previous year, of whom 27,083 held certificates of the elementary grade, 261 certificates of the secondary grade and 7 certificates of the collegiate grade.

General.

373. Judged by the increase in the number and strength of elementary schools for boys, both under public and private management, elementary education may be considered to have made further advance during the year. The new scheme of studies has been introduced and suitable books on the several subjects of instruction, such as nature study, kindergarten occupations, hygiene, botany, civics, etc., have in some cases been written.

Special Education.

374. The number of special schools rose from 160 to 165 and their strength from 6,874 to 7,137. All classes of schools except the training schools for mistresses and Medical schools participated in the increase in number and all except the training schools for masters had an accession to their strength. The second Preliminary examination for Teachers' certificates under the present Educational Rules was held in December 1908. One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven candidates appeared for the examination in the elementary grade and 197 for that in the secondary grade, and 1,185 or 64 per cent. and 136 or 69 per cent. respectively passed, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 69 and 43. The successful candidates included 207 females in the elementary grade and 20 in the secondary. At the Final examination for Teachers' certificates 520 candidates were examined for the elementary grade and 351, including 69 females, passed, while for the secondary grade 81 candidates appeared, of whom 60 including 10 females were successful.

Training of Teachers.

Training Schools for Masters.

375. Training schools for masters rose in number from 45 to 46, but their strength fell from 2,321 to 2,164 pupils, of whom 116 belonged to the secondary and 2,048 to the elementary grade. All the districts except 6 shared the decrease in the number of students and of the latter six, two contained the same number of students. There were 19 Licentiates in Teaching employed in the Government training schools during the year, or 3 more than in the previous year. The question of improvement to the buildings of the Government training schools received due attention. The extension of the hostel system and the provision of free quarters for the Superintendent, who will be a member of the staff, is also under consideration. A novel feature of the work of Government training schools during the year was the number of educational excursions made by the students and staffs of several of the schools at their own expense, and each of these excursions had a definite object in connection with the course of training, and in most cases the subjects of observation furnished topics for composition. The number of

students who obtained employment during the year as teachers in their districts was 943 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 326. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the outlay on stipends amounted to Rs. 2,87,866, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,38,911, local and municipal funds Rs. 23,859, and fees and other sources Rs. 25,096. Provincial funds contributed 83 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 77 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 121 against Rs. 113. Financial.

376. The number of training schools for mistresses remained stationary at 19, but their strength rose further from 394 to 431, the increase being shared both by secondary and elementary teachers, notably by the former, and by all classes of the community except Panchamas. With the new training school for Muhammadan mistresses opened in Guntúr the number of Government training schools for mistresses rose from 4 to 5. The number of students who obtained employment as teachers in their districts was 302 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 95. Training schools for Mistresses.

377. In the special gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, 9 students were admitted for training during the year. At the examination in drill and gymnastics conducted by special Boards of Examiners for gymnastic teachers' certificates, 58 candidates appeared, of whom 50 were successful. Training schools for Gymnastic instructors.

378. Forty-nine sessional schools or 3 less than in the previous year were at work, but this decrease did not diminish the supply of teachers under instruction, of whom there were 726 against 710 in the previous year. Six hundred and forty-eight completed their course during the year. Sessional schools.

379. There were on the 31st March last 173, 55 and 48 pupils on the rolls of the Government Medical schools at Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, against 154, 38 and 37 in the previous year. In the school department of the Medical College there were at the close of the year 54 Apothecary students, 44 Sanitary Inspectors and 14 Hospital Assistants undergoing post-collegiate training or 112 in all. All the 13 students including 3 women who were in their fourth-year course appeared for and passed the final examination for apothecaries held by the Board of Examiners, and of the 42 students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class who appeared for the Government Technical Examinations in Hygiene and Physiology held in January last, 40 with 9 in the first class passed in the former subject and 39 with 16 in the first class in the latter. For the final examination for hospital assistants held in March last 57, 19 and 7 candidates were presented from the schools at Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore; 40 from the first school and all the pupils who appeared from the latter two passed; the Government gold medal was on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners awarded to a pupil in the Vizagapatam school. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,33,227, to which Provincial funds contributed Rupees 1,26,923 and fees and other receipts Rs. 6,304. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 110 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 212 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 140 at Tanjore. Medical schools.

380. The number of technical schools teaching subjects coming under two or more heads of the Technical Examination scheme fell from 22 to 20, but their strength rose from 1,881 to 2,014. The schools provided instruction in several technical subjects, such as engineering, commerce, music, drawing, jewellers' work, printing and book-binding, wood and metal work, textile industries, and tailoring and dress-making; the most popular of the subjects as evidenced by the numbers studying them were drawing, wood and metal work and engineering. Six of the schools had 100 pupils or more on the rolls on the 31st March last, the School of Arts heading the list as usual with 477 students, the Reformatory school, Chingleput, and the Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys standing next with 208 and 141 students, respectively. Among Schools of Commerce the largest and the most important is the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, which had on its rolls 216 students or 8 more than in the previous year. The United Free Church Mission maintained a small school at Melrosapuram for teaching agriculture, gardening, etc. One hundred and forty-eight students trained in the several technical schools, excluding the medical, obtained employment during the year. The value of the articles turned out by technical schools was Rs. 1,34,586. Technical and Industrial schools.

Scholarships and finance.

381. Out of 203 technical scholarships allotted, 139 have been awarded, 98 to males and 41 to females. All the 20 scholarships open to Mappillas in the special class attached to the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, have also been awarded. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 38,907, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 14,914. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 3,14,369, towards which provincial funds contributed 26 per cent., local and municipal funds 5 per cent., fees 10 per cent. and other sources 59 per cent.

Technical examinations.

382. The total number of candidates for the various technical examinations was 9,946, of whom 3,949 were successful. The figures represent an increase in the total number of candidates both under "examined" and "passed" as also in the percentage of passes in the elementary grade, but there was a decrease in the percentage of passes in the advanced and intermediate grades. Twelve diplomas, of which nine were for drawing, and 127 group certificates, including one for electrical engineering, were issued during the year.

Female Education.

383. Public institutions for girls fell in number during the year from 1,121 to 1,103; but their strength rose from 73,548 to 76,821; private institutions numbered 101 with 3,605 pupils against 117 with 3,763 pupils. Of the public institutions, 185 were managed by Government and 18 by Boards, 785 were aided and 115 unaided. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 178,867 girls under instruction in all classes of institutions, boys' schools alone contributing 102,514 or more than a half. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total non-European female population of school-age rose from 5·8 to 6·2. Madras ranked first with 28·5 per cent. and was followed by the Nilgiris and Malabar with 13·4 and 10·8 per cent., respectively, while Ganjám stood last with 3 per cent. For the

University examinations.

Matriculation examination of December 1908, 234 females, including Europeans, presented themselves. Of these, 166 were allowed to sit for the re-examination of February 1909, but only 103, excluding Europeans, actually appeared, of whom 41 comprising 2 Brahmans, 5 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 34 Native Christians were successful. For the First Examination in Arts 20 appeared—2 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 18 Native Christians, of whom 10 passed—one of the former and 9 of the latter. In the English Language division of the B.A. degree examination 4 females were successful; in the Second Language division 5, and in the Science division 2 female candidates passed. There were in all 31 female students in the collegiate stage of instruction during the year under review.

Secondary education.

384. The number of secondary schools for girls on the 31st March last was 46 with a strengh of 5,629 pupils against 114 with 14,531 on the corresponding date in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to a reclassification of the schools under the present Educational Rules. Of the secondary schools, 3 were Government institutions and the rest were under mission management, all but 2 of the latter being aided. Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus formed the bulk of the pupils, while Brahmans were very poorly represented being only 6 per cent. of the total strength. The number of girls in secondary schools including girls in boys' schools was 6,305; Madras and Tinnevelly were the most forward districts in this respect providing together nearly 40 per cent. of the students, while Anantapur with only 2 pupils under instruction was the most backward.

Public Elementary schools.

385. Public elementary schools for girls increased in number during the year from 973 with 58,173 pupils to 1,021 with 70,212 pupils. Of these, 170 were schools with standards above the fourth, 461 had standards up to and including the fourth and the remaining 390 had standards below the fourth. One hundred and twenty-four schools were closed during the year and 101 were newly opened, while 71 which were secondary became elementary. Of the 1,021 elementary schools existing at the close of the year, 177 were Government institutions and 18 Board schools, while of the rest, 527 or 64 per cent. were under mission agencies. The total number of girls in public elementary schools including girls in boys' schools rose during the year from 137,256 or 4·7 per cent. of the total non-European female population of school-age to 157,056 or 5·4 per cent. The highest percentage (23·5) was in Madras, while 10 districts had over 5 per cent. and the rest between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. Malabar as usual had the largest number of pupils, viz., 17,506.

386. All the 31 scholarships provided for girls in the higher forms of secondary schools and the 80 scholarships provided for girls reading in the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools were awarded during the year, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians in the former case and Hindus in the latter. On the results of the Matriculation examination, 8 scholarships were given to female pupils comprising a Eurasian, 2 Hindus and 5 Native Christians. Out of the 68 scholarships allotted to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 9 were awarded. The total expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 19,607, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 19,064. The expenditure in secondary and elementary schools for girls was Rs. 7,17,530 to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,07,840, local and municipal funds Rs. 1,26,862, fees Rs. 49,845 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,32,983. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 9-15 and the average cost to public funds Rs. 4-10. The average fee paid by each pupil was As. 11-1. With the increase in the total number of pupils, the number of teachers in public secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from 3,555 to 3,658—30 holding non-Indian diplomas, 2,152 trained teachers' certificates including probationary teachers' certificates, 246 untrained teachers' certificates, 214 approved service certificates and 671 general education certificates, while 345 held no certificates whatever. As in the previous year, three groups of zenana classes were at work during the year, 1 secondary and 2 elementary, with 94 pupils under instruction. The National Indian Association had classes at Madras and Cuddalore and the United Free Church Mission classes only at Madras.

Scholarships.

Financial.

Zenana Agencies.

387. There were at the close of the year 91 institutions for the education of Europeans with a total strength of 7,094 (3,400 boys and 3,694 girls), the respective figures for 1907-1908 being 96 and 7,037 (3,412 boys and 3,625 girls). The college department of the Presentation Convent College, Georgetown, which was the only college for women, was closed at the end of the year. The total number of Europeans on the rolls of all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 7,354 against 7,323 in 1907-1908. In the Doveton Protestant College, which is the only European college for men, there were 7 women out of a total strength of 18. The total number of Europeans studying in Arts Colleges in the Presidency was 25, the same as in the previous year. In Professional colleges there were 42 and in Training schools for teachers 38, the corresponding figures for 1907-1908 being 41 and 32, respectively. There were at the end of the year 25 high schools, 12 for boys and 13 for girls, with a strength of 1,606 and 1,389, respectively. The number of middle and primary schools was 41 (21 for boys and 20 for girls) and 21 (10 for boys and 11 for girls) with 2,788 and 1,008 pupils, respectively. There were 820 girls reading in boys' schools and 787 boys reading in girls' schools. The High school and scholarship examination under the Code of Regulations for European schools was held for the first time during the year under report and the high school scholarships were awarded on the results of that examination. Forty-two candidates appeared for the examination but only 6 passed. The new buildings of the St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, towards which a grant of Rs. 22,000 had been sanctioned, were completed in the year and the last instalment of the grant of Rs. 7,000 was paid. Building grants were sanctioned also on behalf of five other schools. The total amount of scholarships awarded in the European schools was Rs. 6,842 against a budget allotment of Rs. 5,000. The excess was partly due to the increased demand and partly to the payment of certain renewed scholarships sanctioned before the Code came into force. The total expenditure in European institutions which was Rs. 8,17,747 in 1907-1908 rose to Rs. 8,48,236 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 2,60,593 or 31 per cent., fees Rs. 1,80,876 or 21 per cent., and private funds Rs. 4,06,767 or 48 per cent.

European Education.

Institutions.

School Education.

Examinations.

Accommodation.

Scholarships.

Finance.

388. Judged by the number of pupils under instruction, the education of Muhammadans may be considered to have made some progress during the year, though there was a fall both in the number and strength of institutions specially intended for members of this faith. There were at the close of the year 2,049 schools with 87,025 pupils against 2,200 with 93,952, at its beginning, the decrease having been shared by both public and private institutions. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes of institutions rose however from 126,036 (102,273 boys and 23,763 girls) to 128,835 (103,968 boys and 24,867 girls),

Education of Muhammadans.

General.

the percentage to the total Muhammadan population of school age being 34·9 against 34·2 in the previous year. As usual, Gódávari had the largest percentage, viz., 64·8, while South Canara took the last place with a percentage of 18·2.

Collegiate Education.

There were in all 84 Muhammadans in Arts Colleges or 3 more than in the previous year. For the English Language division of the B.A. degree examination, 21 Muhammadans appeared, of whom 6 passed; all the 3 who went up for the Second Language division were successful and of 16 who appeared for the Science division, 9 passed. For the First Examination in Arts 43 appeared and 17 passed.

Secondary Education.

The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans fell from 7 to 5, the 2 girls' schools which were treated as secondary in the previous year having become elementary. Of the 5 secondary schools for boys, 2 were complete secondary schools—the Madrasa-i-Azam with 223 pupils and the Harris High school, Royapet, with 284 pupils. The total number of Muhammadans in public secondary schools was 5,334 including 14 girls. For the Matriculation examination 89 Muhammadans presented themselves and 42 of them passed. At the Upper Secondary examination 29 Muhammadans were examined, of whom only 2 passed.

Elementary Education.

Public elementary schools for Muhammadans fell both in number and strength. Private institutions also suffered in both respects. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in public elementary schools was 83,331, including 14,362 girls.

Special Education.

The opening of the training school for Muhammadan women at Guntúr raised the number of special schools from 6 to 7 and their strength also increased from 269 to 299. There were four training institutions—two for masters and two for mistresses—and three industrial schools—two for boys and one for girls. In the professional colleges, there were 11 Muhammadan students, 5 each in the Law and Medical Colleges and 1 in the College of Engineering. There were 24 Muhammadans in the Reformatory School, Chingleput; 22 were attending the Medical schools, 13 the School of Arts and 45, all Mappillas, the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Education of Mappillas.

There was a fall in the number of institutions specially intended for Mappillas, the decrease being wholly under private institutions. Public institutions for boys numbered 288 with 18,591 pupils, comprising 77 board schools, 170 aided schools and 41 unaided schools, against 284 with 17,602 pupils in the previous year. Of girls' schools there were 15, or 2 less, with a strength of 798 pupils. The number of teachers in Mappilla schools was 679, of whom 190 were entirely unqualified. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year was Rs. 55,722, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 7,816, local funds Rs. 38,710, municipal funds Rs. 8,617 and sub-

Scholarships.

scriptions, endowments and other sources Rs. 578. Three scholarships were granted to Muhammadans on the results of the First Examination in Arts and all the 10 scholarships allotted to students of this community on the results of the Matriculation examination were awarded. In the higher forms of secondary schools all the 14 scholarships allotted were awarded and out of the 46 allotted for the lower forms of secondary schools and the higher standards of elementary schools 35 were awarded. Special scholarships were awarded to 36 sons of Carnatic stipéndiaries

Finance.

and to 20 Mappillas of the School of Commerce, Calicut. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 3,90,400, of which Rs. 62,304 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 1,33,173 from local funds, Rs. 40,871 from municipal funds, Rs. 42,860 from fees and Rs. 1,11,192 from subscriptions and other sources. In other words, public funds met 61 per cent., fees 11 per cent. and other sources 28 per cent.

Education of Panchamas.

389. There is evidence to show that the education of this class of people made a further advance during the year, the number of Panchama pupils in all classes of public institutions having risen from 58,755 (50,664 boys and 8,091 girls) to 64,846 (55,183 boys and 9,663 girls). In secondary schools, there were 312 boys and 88 girls: 102 men and 8 women were undergoing training in training schools and 58 boys and a girl were under instruction in other special schools. Taking public and private institutions together, the number of Panchamas under instruction had increased from 60,164 including 8,104 girls to 66,658 including 9,779 girls, the percentage to the corresponding population of school age having risen from 17 to 18·6 in the case of boys and from 2·5 to 3·1 in the case of girls. The percentage to the population of school age in the case of male pupils was the largest in Tinnevelly, Madras came next, while South Canara took the last place. Taking boys and girls together, the percentage to the total Panchama population

Finance.

of school age had risen from 9·6 to 10·7. The expenditure on Panchama schools:

during the year aggregated Rs. 5,24,099, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 16,624, local funds Rs. 1,89,912, municipal funds Rs. 45,155, fees Rs. 13,287, and other sources Rs. 2,59,121.

Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

390. According to the annual returns there were at the close of the year in the three agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari 220 schools for aborigines with 6,53 pupils against 231 with 7,183 pupils in the previous year. All of these were public institutions, 112 being managed by Government and 10 by local boards, 87 being aided and 11 unaided. Of the total number of pupils 3,327 belonged to the aboriginal tribes and including 546 pupils of these classes reading in other schools in these agencies, there were in all 3,873 pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1909. There were also a few schools for aboriginal tribes in other parts of the Presidency. In Kistna there was a school for Koyas and in Guntúr and Anantapur schools for Lambadis were maintained. Schools for the hill tribes existed during the year in the North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts, but were not on the whole successful. In the Nilgiris there were five schools for Kotas with an attendance of 84 and two for Todas with 38 pupils ; the schools for the latter class are maintained by the C.E.Z. Mission and the pupils are given scholarships, clothes, etc. In all classes and grades of institutions, 4,260 boys and 117 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes were under instruction on the 31st March last against 4,709 boys and 93 girls at the beginning of the year. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 43,401.

Education of the Blind and Deaf-mutes.

391. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevelly was reduced to two—one for boys and one for girls—both at Palamcottah, the school for boys at Panneivilai having been amalgamated with that at Palamcottah. They had on their rolls on the 31st March last 74 pupils or four more than in the previous year, these being composed of one Eurasian, 28 Native Christians, 30 non-Brahman Hindus and 15 pupils of the backward classes. Both the schools did well at the inspection. The school for the education of the South Indian Blind, Madras, had on its rolls at the end of the year 25 pupils or three more than in the previous year. The pupils in the industrial section are reported to turn out excellent work in the making of cuscus tatties, bamboo chicks, bead screens and badminton and tennis nets, the last industry, which was newly added to the course of instruction, being considered to be one peculiarly suited to the blind. The school continued to maintain its general efficiency. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah which continues to be on the list of aided schools received a slight accession to its strength, the number on the rolls on the 31st March last being 104—57 boys and 47 girls—against 100 in the previous year. In consideration of the usefulness of the institution several district boards contributed towards its upkeep. The Inspectress has reported favourably on its working.

School for deaf-mutes.

Private Institutions.

392. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 86 schools, of which 25 were in receipt of grants. Returns were received from 247 schools or from nine more than in the previous year and there was an increase in their strength from 4,410 to 4,991. Six of the schools against four in the previous year were for girls. There was a fall in the number and strength of private institutions which numbered 4,986 with 118,392 pupils against 5,229 with 124,772 pupils on the 31st March 1908, both secondary and elementary schools sharing in the decrease. Of the total number of schools, 316 including six girls' schools were schools teaching either Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature, 2,207 were schools teaching a vernacular only and 969 were Quran schools, while 1,494 were schools not conforming to departmental standards. Madura had the largest number of schools, namely, 704, while Malabar, as usual, was credited with the largest number of pupils.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1908–1909.)

Government Examinations.

393. Five examinations in all were held at the various centres in the Presidency ; of these, the Technical Examinations were held also in the Native States of Travancore and Mysore. For the Upper Secondary Examination 777 candidates presented themselves, of whom only 62 were successful ; 51 of these were Brahmins. One

thousand seven hundred and ten candidates were examined for the Hand-writing and Dictation Test for undergraduates held in May 1908; of these 526 were successful; the Government ordered the abolition of this test in June 1908, and consequently there was no examination in December. Forty-five candidates appeared for 35 vacancies in the Civil Medical Pupil grade, 118 for 60 vacancies in the Native Military Pupil grade and 11 for 12 vacancies in the Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Pupil grade. For the Special Test Examinations, 3,897 candidates were registered, 3,112 presented themselves for examination and 1,370 passed. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 5,345, 4,572, and 1,414 respectively. In the Revenue Test, both grades, the results were again good. As admission to the Précis-writing Test was restricted to persons eligible to appear for the Revenue Test, Higher grade, the number of candidates for the test fell from 1,791 to 389, while the percentage of success rose from about 11 per cent. to nearly 44 per cent. Under G.O., No. 931, Revenue, dated 1st April 1908, the conduct of the Special Tests for officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs department was transferred to the Board of Examiners, Madras. The total receipts of the Examinations Commission amounted to Rs. 60,919 or Rs. 6,328 less than in the previous year, while the expenditure, inclusive of refunds and of the charges for printing work done at private presses, was Rs. 66,553 against Rs. 64,224 in the previous year.

Lawrence Asylum. (1908.)

Male branch.

394. In the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum 50 boarders and 2 day scholars were admitted, while 46 boarders and 2 day scholars left the institution, the total number on the 31st December being 297 boarders and 10 day scholars. Of the 50 boarders admitted during the year, 28 were Europeans and 22 Eurasians. Of those who left during the year, 2 joined the Medical College at Calcutta, 1 was apprenticed in the Madras Municipal Workshops and 2 in the Lawrence Asylum Press, 1 enlisted in the Carabineers and 20 entered the Government Telegraph Department. The number of patients treated during the year was 178 and the daily average of sick 11·85. No deaths occurred during the year. The receipts were Rs. 1,17,339 and the charges Rs. 1,31,789.

Female branch.

In the female branch 10 boarders and one day scholar were admitted and 13 boarders and 4 day scholars left the institution, the total number on the 31st December being 161 boarders and 3 day scholars. Eight of those admitted were Europeans and 2 Eurasians. Of those who left the Asylum, one entered service, another joined the General Hospital to undergo training, a third joined the Telephone office and a fourth joined the firm of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. The out-patients treated at the hospital numbered 146, and the daily average of sick was 7·63. An outbreak of chicken-pox occurred in October and 39 girls were admitted, but no deaths occurred during the year. The receipts for the year were Rs. 54,719 and the charges Rs. 58,941. The average cost per head was Rs. 335–14–11 in the male branch and Rs. 284–11–10 in the female branch.

Reformatory School.

395. The average strength of the school rose from 191 to 197 which includes the 8 pupils placed out on license for short periods. The admissions during the year, including 2 pupils transferred from the Yeravda Reformatory, Bombay, were 52, of whom Madras contributed 10, the Telugu districts 19, the Tamil districts 22 and South Canara 1. Among those admitted, 2 were Brahmins, 18 were non-Brahmin caste Hindus, 2 Native Christians, 9 Mussalmans, 6 Panchamas and 15 belonged to criminal classes. The offences of which they were convicted were theft (21), theft in a building (11), house-breaking and theft (14), cheating (2), dacoity (2) and robbery and murder (1 each). Twenty-seven juveniles, of whom 10 had committed serious offences, were first offenders and 25 habituals. Of the 208 pupils, only 17 were below 10 years of age. Some books on methods of teaching and on drawing were added to the library during the year and good use was made of the library both by masters and pupils. The conduct of the boys continued to be satisfactory. Three of the new boys escaped, but they were all subsequently re-captured. One hundred and fifty-seven or 80 per cent. of the boys were not punished at all and the number punished only once was 28.

396. The mark-system carrying money rewards was again found useful in keeping down minor offences. The total earnings for the year and the average annual earning per pupil were Rs. 780–5–5 and Rs. 3–15–4 respectively. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils was Rs. 995–13–11. The general health of the boys was satisfactory but there was an outbreak of mumps in April. No deaths occurred during the year. Systematic instruction in

gymnastics and drill, in which all the pupils took part, continued to be given. Progress in education was good and out of 36 pupils who appeared for Government Technical Examinations, 29 passed. The industrial section was worked at a profit of Rs. 1,213. Thirty-two pupils were discharged during the year. Of these, 24 or 75 per cent. obtained employment, 2 were un-employed, 1 emigrated, 2 were not reported on and 3 were re-convicted. The number of boys who followed the trade taught them in the school increased from 43 per cent. to 56 per cent., which is the highest on record. Out of 106 pupils discharged during the 3 years previous to 1908, 16 or about 15 per cent. were re-convicted and 19 disappeared from view. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 32,905. The annual cost of dieting each pupil rose from Rs. 38-4-2 to Rs. 41-6-10 owing to a general rise in the prices of food-stuffs.

School of Arts, Madras.

397. The number of pupils on the rolls of the drawing classes on the 31st March 1909 was 477, of whom 26 were females, and the average attendance during the year was 373, compared with 464 and 377, respectively, of the previous year. There were 51 paid and 279 unpaid apprentices in the industrial departments compared with 120 and 151 of the previous year. Two hundred and twenty-five candidates appeared for the various Drawing Examinations compared with 302 in the preceding year and the percentage of passes was 76 against 69 in 1907. In the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examinations 6 appeared and 5 passed, the figures for the previous year being 4 and 3 respectively.

Industrial Department.

398. The wood work department was directed to making plain furniture required for school use. The number of apprentices in the jewellery class increased from 16 to 19. Some experiments were made in enamelling and as this form of work, though quite new to them, was popular with masters and students alike, arrangements were made to get a proper enamelling furnace and a good supply of enamel. The engraving classes were also very popular and the number in these classes rose from 68 to 108. The carpet-weaving department did excellent work during the year. Experiments were being made with silk floss, the waste from the silk thread spinners, and it was hoped to use more of this material if the first rug produced was satisfactory.

Finance.

399. The total receipts of the school were Rs. 10,859, the amount of fees being Rs. 3,502 and of sale-proceeds Rs. 7,357. The total cost of the school was Rs. 46,994.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1908-1909.)

Connemara Public Library.

400. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library increased from 17,679 in the previous year to 18,663, while the number of volumes issued was 19,234 against 17,081. Two hundred and sixty-three standard works were added to the Library in the course of the year; of these 227 were acquired by purchase and 36 presented. Among the latter is an English-Tamil Dictionary "printed and completely done at Vepery near Madras in the year 1786" received from the office of the Collector of Gódávari. The first supplement to Volume I of the catalogue dealing with books under authors' names, was issued during the year.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

401. Seven hundred and fifty-seven new manuscripts were added to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year. Five hundred and fifty-four were purchased, 85 presented, and 118 transcribed or restored. Out of the 757 manuscripts, 449 were in Sanskrit, 246 in Tamil, 47 in Telugu, 3 in Canarese and 12 in Persian and Arabic. Of these, 265 related to Philosophy and 101 to Religion. During the year considerable progress was made in the preparation of descriptive catalogues of the manuscripts acquired since 1899. The manuscripts acquired during the four years commencing from 1902-1903, were also examined and descriptive lists prepared and incorporated in the respective portions of the Sanskrit and Tamil catalogues printed during the year. The fourth volume of Part II of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts treating about the Upapurānas and Sthala Māhātmyas, and Volume V dealing with the Dharma-Sāstras were published during the year. About a third of the translation of Sarva-Siddhánta-Sangraha, the preface to the work and a glossary of the Sanskrit terms used in the translation

thereof were sent to press for printing. Good progress was also made in connection with the printing of the Gaṇita-Sára-Sangraha of which only 3 chapters of the text and translation remained to be sent to press. The total amount of charges for the collection, etc., of manuscripts was Rs. 2,109. Nearly 25,000 *granthas* of manuscript matter were supplied to European and Indian scholars during the year. The number of visitors increased from 1,575 to 1,738, and the number of manuscripts consulted rose from 1,935 in 1907–1908 to 2,332 in 1908–1909.

Libraries, Museums and Exhibitions.

402. All the colleges and nearly all the secondary and training schools were provided with suitable libraries, but elementary schools and special schools other than training schools, as might be expected, were far from well equipped in this respect; of a total of 24,280 institutions in all, 1,744 possessed libraries. During the year increased interest was evinced in the maintenance of school museums, this being especially the case in the Government training schools. In the Director's office the pictures of the Art Loan collection were classified and arranged and descriptions prepared for most of them. Educational Exhibitions continued to command much interest and were instrumental in educating teachers in the new schemes of studies and in regard to the use of the various kinds of apparatus and appliances required for the realistic teaching of the various subjects prescribed for secondary and elementary schools. Exhibitions were held during the year at seven centres in the Presidency and in several cases contributions were received from Local and Municipal funds to meet the expenses incurred in this way. The number of Teachers' Associations and their members showed an appreciable increase. Registered reading-rooms and literary societies made but a slight advance, while those unregistered decreased both in number and membership, owing probably to complete returns not having been obtained from them.

Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.

Periodicals. (1908.)

403. There were at the beginning of the year 67 registered newspapers and periodicals published in English: in the course of the year 25 such papers were started while the publication of 27 was discontinued, so that there remained 65 in existence at the end of the year. In the case of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular papers the number registered at the beginning of the year was 196; those surviving at the close of the year numbered 191; 71 papers were started and 76 stopped during the year: among these papers 86 were published in Tamil, 46 in Telugu, 43 in Malayalam, 32 in Canarese, and 29 in Urdu; the remainder were published in two or more languages. Forty-six of the Tamil periodicals were published in Madras City, 16 in Tanjore, 7 in Tinnevelly and 5 each in Madura and Salem; in the case of Telugu publications the chief centre of journalism was Gódávari district which claimed 17 papers, followed by Madras and Guntúr with 10 and 9 papers, respectively; of the Malayalam papers 19 were published in British territory, the remainder in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin; the majority of the Canarese papers were published in Mysore, and most of the Urdu periodicals appeared in Hyderabad. The subjects dealt with by the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular press include religion, to which 64 papers were devoted; educational and literary subjects which claimed 44 publications; politics with 39 periodicals, and law with 11: many of the remaining papers were of a miscellaneous character, dealing with all topics of interest. Much interest was naturally excited in political circles by the breaking up of the Congress at Surat, the Reform Scheme and the Royal Proclamation; the course of events in Turkey also attracted notice especially among Muhammadans. The boycott and other devices employed by the Extremists in Bengal were not viewed with favour by the more moderate native papers, though the sentences passed upon agitators in this Presidency were often condemned. The Madras Land Estates Act was on the whole well received but the Irrigation Bill was made the subject of considerable criticism: many of the individual acts and orders of Government were as usual the occasion of much criticism and comment.

Registration.

404. The number of books and periodicals published during the year under review was 2,207, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 1,574; the increase is thus very marked, though to some extent it may be due to the more rigorous enforcement of the rules regarding registration. Six hundred and forty-three of the publications were in English, 626 in Tamil, 362 in Telugu, 118 in Malayalam and 42 in Canarese, while the classical languages were represented by 235 works in Sanskrit and 55 in Arabic: other languages in which one or more works were published include Hindustani, Uriya, Saurashtra, Toda and Konkani

among the Indian languages and also Italian, Persian and Dutch. The chief topic dealt with in the books published was religion which claimed 685 works; it was followed by law with 231, languages with 193, poetry with 132, and drama with 91 publications, respectively; on politics there were only 18 publications and on history 15. Among individual books worthy of mention are a work entitled "The Universe and Man" by Swami Ramakrishnananda; "Raghuvamsavimarsa" a critical review in Sanskrit of Kalidasa's epic poem "Raghuvamsa"; and a work in Tamil entitled "Government and Patriotism" which endeavours to show the fairness and benevolence of the Government: two dramatic publications in vernacular entitled "Yayati" and "Vasanthikai" are also deserving of notice. "The Indian Phonography" by Krishnamachari is a manual of short-hand adapted for the various classical and vernacular languages of India and is worthy of note as an effort to supply a want which is undoubtedly becoming more pressing.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

405. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1908–1909.)

406. The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings of the Government Museum was 1,051,383 against 1,112,246 in the previous year. The largest number of visitors on a single day to the old building was 63,506 on 3rd January (Dvadasi festival) and to the new building 87,921 on 15th January (Kannu Pongal). The total number of visitors on Sundays was 289,602. The number of Gosha females who visited the museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 13,269. The museum was visited on the 11th December 1908 by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India. The expenditure for 1908–1909 amounted to Rs. 37,887. **Government Museum.** Visitors.

407. Preliminary plans and estimates for the construction of annexes to the sculpture and economic galleries were submitted to Government. Buildings.

408. An interesting addition to this section is an ivory cane with a silver ring inscribed "Mahé de la Bourdonnais." Another noteworthy addition is a wooden measure of the time of the Danish King, Christian VII, with the monogram of the King "C. 7." It also carries a crescent, and the bale-mark of the English East India Company with the date 1852, seven years subsequent to the acquisition of Tranquebar by the Company. Historical.

409. The new ethnological annexe was arranged and opened during the year. Among the additions to the Ethnological section, may be noted a series of painted wooden gods worshipped by sea-fishermen in Ganjám, a number of curious gold and silver votive offerings from the temple at Guruváyúr, Malabar, wood-carvings of the avatars of Vishnu and a collection of jewelry and clothing worn by Gadabas and Bonda Porojas. Anthropology.

410. The work on "the Castes and Tribes of Southern India" is passing through the press and four volumes of it have already issued. Publications.

411. Eight copper-plate inscriptions were received for deposit from the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy. There were also added to the exhibits in this section:—a large circular cup or trough of marble with a square hole at the bottom bearing an inscription in Brâhmi character; two Jain stone figures which appear to be Gautamas; a series of carved wooden beams, lintels, etc., belonging to an old house in Georgetown which, according to tradition, was occupied by Count Lally, during the siege of Madras by the French in 1758, and an old hookah with elaborate metal work said to have belonged to one of the Nawabs of the Carnatic. Archæology and Art.

412. A number of fresh coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act. These include 64 gold coins found in the Vizagapatam district and assigned to a King of the East Ganga dynasty who reigned about 1080 A.D., another gold coin Numismatics.

also found in Vizagapatam belonging to Samudragupta, one of the powerful Gupta dynasty of Northern India who reigned from A.D. 326 to 375: a number of lead coins of the Andhra dynasty found in Anantapur, and several other less rare coins.

413. Some coins of Muhammad Tughlak from Bellary district reached the museum by private gift, and several gold coins of the 13th and 14th centuries bearing Arabic inscriptions but found in Southern India were acquired by purchase.

Natural History.

414. As in the previous years, the mammal and bird collections were added to during the year.

415. The Marine Aquarium building was taken over from the Public Works Department in November; since then experimental work has been in progress and the tanks are now stocked with fish which appear to be thriving. It is proposed to throw open the building to the public towards the close of 1909.

Meteorology.

Weather and Observation.

416. During the year there were one first-class, one second-class and twenty-one third-class observatories under the control of the Meteorologist. No new observatory was opened during the year, but arrangements were being made for the establishment of fourth-class observatories at Anantapur and Guntúr in accordance with the wishes of Government. Observations were recorded continuously at almost all the stations throughout the year. The observatories at Cuddapah and Nellore were inspected by the Imperial Meteorologist and that at Pamban by the Director-General of Observatories. The chief work of the Madras Meteorological office consisted in the compilation and publication of the daily weather report and of the rainfall returns for the Presidency. The daily weather report was issued to 43 Government and other officials in Madras and to 72 in the mufassal, besides certain paying subscribers.

Rain-recording stations.

417. Excluding the observatories furnishing rainfall returns for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, there were 470 rain-recording stations at the beginning of the year. Six new stations were opened during the year, so that there were 476 rain-recording stations and 26 Meteorological Observatories furnishing rainfall returns. Of these 352 stations or 90 per cent. were inspected during the year.

Miscellaneous.

418. At many of the stations slight repairs to the instrument sheds were carried out; at Cocanada however an entirely new shed is being constructed, the instruments being meanwhile housed temporarily in the verandah of the Port office. Eighteen indents for rain-gauges or parts thereof were received from measuring stations during the year. After verification they were submitted to the Director-General of Observatories for compliance.

Astronomy.

419. At Kodaikánal the work was carried on on the same general lines as in recent years but in detail it has expanded in several ways—notably in the direction of more detailed spectroscopic researches on the relative motions of various regions in the sun and in the measurements of solar radiation. There were 21 days on which no solar observations were possible. Photographs of the sun on a scale of 8 inches to the solar diameter were taken on 338 days; sunspot spectra were observed on 96 days; prominences were recorded on 310 days; and spectro-heliograms were obtained on 337 days. During the year 262 new groups of spots were observed against 301 in 1907. On 4 days the sun was free from spots and the average daily number of spot groups visible was 3·9 against 4·6 in the previous year. As regards prominences the year was one of great activity and the mean daily profile area was 6·67 square minutes for the first six months and 3·39 square minutes in the second half-year. Continuous records of earthquakes were made, and the number recorded was 67 against only 24 in 1907. A good record was obtained of the Messina earthquake. Magnetic observations were made throughout the year by the Survey of India under the general direction of the Director of the Observatory. At Madras, the only astronomical observations made are those necessary for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India. The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly on 705 occasions out of 732 giving a percentage of success of 96·3. The timeball at the Port office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on all but 13 occasions, and on 8 of these it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M. A new dome was erected over the 8-inch equatorial towards the close of the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1908-1909.)

[*Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Department, Southern Circle, for the year 1908–1909, and G.O., No. 538, Public, dated the 28th July 1909.*]

Archæology.

Excavations.

420. Excavations were carried on at Sankaram in the Vizagapatam district and at Rámatirtham near Vizianagram. Permission was also obtained to conduct excavations at the Buddhist remains among the Darlakonda hills to the north-west of Simháchalam. The Buddhist remains discovered at Sankaram are unique and of great interest; among the articles found are seals, coins, beads, bangles and other ornaments and an artificial eye. With the permission of the Raja of Vizianagram, these remains were declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Act. The principal object of interest unearthed at Rámatirtham is a stone statue of Buddha with the graceful flowing robes of the Amaravati sculptures; this is the only one of the kind yet found.

Conservation.

421. The amount expended on conservation during the year was much below the Government grant for that purpose.

Expenditure.

422. The expenditure in connection with the Archæological Survey Office and staff was Rs. 20,903–2–5 compared with Rs. 22,728–3–10 in the previous year.

Epigraphy.

423. During the year 660 stone inscriptions were copied in several cases just previous to their destruction and 16 copper plates examined. The translation of the four copper-plate deeds received from the Vicar of the Roman Catholic church at Pálayúr in the Malabar district was completed and the plates were returned to the Vicar. The alphabetical index to Volume IX of the *Epigraphia Indica* was completed to the end of Part IV. An article on two Nolamba records of the 9th century A.D. and a paper on the Mannárkoyil inscription of Sundara-Chôla Pândya were prepared for publication in the said journal.

Expenditure.

424. The expenditure on salaries and other office expenses amounted to Rs. 14,936–5–7.

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CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

425. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1908–1909.)

Church of England.

426. On the 31st March 1909 there were 252 clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras, of whom 51 were officers of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, viz., 35 chaplains and 16 clergymen, receiving allowances from Government in the Civil department. Besides these, there were in the diocese 39 European missionaries, 6 European clergymen ministering to English congregations and 156 native clergymen. During the year no ordination was held by the Bishop of Madras, but the Bishop in Tinnevelly ordained 6 deacons and 2 priests, all of whom were natives. Thirteen clergymen received licenses to officiate in the diocese during the year as chaplains, missionaries or native pastors. In the course of the year the Bishop visited on tour several important places in the Presidency.

Voluntary contributions.

427. Alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese during the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,762.

Church of Scotland.

428. The establishment of the Church of Scotland maintained by Government consisted of 4 chaplains including the Presidency Senior Chaplain.

STATIONERY. (1908–1909.)

Stationery.

Receipts.

429. The value of the stock with the stationery department at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,20,780, of which English stores represented Rs. 3,40,346. During the year English stores valued at Rs. 4,81,861 and Indian stores valued at Rs. 4,52,712 were received, making a total of Rs. 9,34,573 compared with Rs. 8,53,561 * in the previous year.

Issues.

430. The value of the stationery issued was Rs. 8,78,403 against Rs. 8,59,831 * in 1907–1908. The value of the English stores issued was Rs. 4,30,871 and of the Indian Stores Rs. 4,47,532. There was a decrease of Rs. 13,710 in the value of stores issued to Imperial departments, but the value of stores issued to many of the Provincial departments, notably the Registration department, increased during the year. At the close of the year there was a balance of English stores valued at Rs. 3,91,336 and of Indian stores valued at Rs. 85,614.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1908–1909.)

Finance.

431. The total receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 81,821 against Rs. 89,284 in the previous year. The decrease was due chiefly to contributions from Local to Provincial for printing proceedings, etc., for which no recoveries are now made. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,70,112 against Rs. 4,11,821 in the previous year.

* The figures for 1907–1908 include a sum of Rs. 22,590 representing the value of rubber stamps and clothing received and issued during that year: these items are excluded from the accounts for the year under review.

Publications.

432. The number of copies of Indian Law Reports, Madras series, printed during 1908 was 5,900. The number of copies issued to officials was 2,169 and to subscribers 3,052. The receipts under this head were Rs. 20,157 and the charges Rs. 8,599 against Rs. 19,257 and Rs. 9,120, respectively, in the preceding year. The *Fort St. George Gazette* was supplied free to 1,308 officials and on payment to 192 subscribers. Full Gazettes were issued to 1,500 persons and parts of it to 568. The total receipts inclusive of the value of the free copies at subscribers' rates amounted to Rs. 33,689 against Rs. 33,501 in the previous year. The cost of printing, paper, etc., was Rs. 26,701 or Rs. 595 less than in the preceding year, while receipts rose from Rs. 8,871 in 1907–1908 to Rs. 9,289 in 1908–1909. There were 13 agents for the sale of the Madras Government publications during the year. The sales effected by them amounted to Rs. 6,997 * and their commission to Rs. 2,330.

Plant and Stores.

433. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 7,98,391 including Rs. 80,411, the value of plant added or transferred during the year. The value of stores in stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 16,963. During the year stores to the value of Rs. 1,83,158 were received and the value of issues amounted to Rs. 1,32,921, leaving a balance of Rs. 67,200.

Printing and Binding.

434. The total cost of printing done in the three presses (the Central and the Branch presses at the Penitentiary and Ootacamund) was Rs. 3,26,449 against Rs. 3,27,299 in the previous year. The outturn of composing work done was equal to 287,860 standard pages of pica solid foolscap folio. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 69,101 appearing pages, but the outturn reduced to the unit of pica foolscap folio was less at the Central Press by 10,533 and at the Penitentiary Branch by 39 standard pages, while at the Ootacamund Branch there was an increased outturn of 1,339 pages. The number of impressions printed was 96,469,549 or 8,090,856 more than the preceding year. The cost per standard page of pica solid foolscap folio was As. 13–2 or 2 pies more than the record cost of 1907–1908 at the Central Press, Rs. 1–7–9 at the Penitentiary Branch and Rs. 1–1–1 at the Ootacamund Branch against As. 13, Rs.1–7–5 and Rs. 1-0-10, respectively, in the previous year. The cost per 1,000 impressions was similarly Rs. 1–2–6, As. 6–5, Rs. 5–6–10 against Rs. 1–4–9, As. 6–7 and Rs. 5–1–10 in the preceding year. The total cost of binding, ruling, numbering, etc., was Rs. 81,841 against Rs. 78,229 in the previous year.

Type Foundry.

435. During the year 102 punches and 376 matrices were made in the type foundry; 62,218 lb. of English and Vernacular types, 16,008 lb. of leads and metal furniture and 7,199 lb. of stereo and electro plates were cast, making a total of 85,425 lb. or 25,676 lb. less than the previous year. The charges of the foundry amounted to Rs. 36,681 against Rs. 43,884 in 1907–1908. The average cost of manufacture per lb. of types of all sizes, including metal, was As. 5–11 against As. 5–7 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

436. At the Central Press the average monthly earnings of compositors for piece-work were Rs. 15–2–5 against Rs. 15–14–4 in 1907–1908. At the Penitentiary Branch there were 27 prisoner-compositors employed for the full year, and their average earnings were Rs. 6–9–5 per month. At the Ootacamund Branch Press the average earnings of the compositors were Rs. 27–8–11 each without hill allowances and Rs. 36–1–3 with allowances. Ninety-five students from the technical classes at the Central Press appeared at the last Government Technical Examinations and 31 of them passed. At the Penitentiary Branch Press the technical and reading classes were continued throughout the year. A teaching grant of Rs. 120 was sanctioned during the year for the Technical School at the Ootacamund Branch Press. Five subjects were taught, 17 pupils appeared for the examinations and one passed, the unsatisfactory results being due to overtime interfering with the work of the classes. Types and materials costing Rs. 4,736 were supplied to District presses during the year. The experimental composing machines did not prove successful owing to the distributors being unable to keep the compositors fully supplied with type. The payment of presswork by piece in the settlement section was continued with advantage.

* Figures for 15 months.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1908–1909.)

437. The value of the work done by the District Presses including the Branch press at Ootacamund was Rs. 99,896 in 1908–1909 against Rs. 95,417 in 1907–1908. There was an increase of Rs. 1,394 under 'cash receipts' and of Rs. 4,378 under 'charges'. The increase under 'charges' was chiefly due to the payment to the employees of the District Presses of grain compensation allowance and a bonus of one week's pay in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1908.)

[*G.O., No. 295, Public, dated 3rd May 1909; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and judicial—Medico-legal investigations.*]

General.

438. For the first time in several years the total amount of work done in this department showed a slight decrease, the number of analyses performed during the year being 3,266 compared with 3,501 in 1907; this was to some extent owing to the fact that water analyses have lately been performed at the King Institute instead of at the Examiner's Laboratory; the number of analyses made for private persons also showed a decrease, but medico-legal work on the other hand, increased slightly.

Medico-legal Investigations,

Suspected human poisoning.

439. In cases in which human poisoning was suspected, poison was actually detected in 110 cases out of 179; in these 110 cases 176 persons were affected, of whom 77 died. In only 3 of the 69 cases in which poison was not detected were there strong grounds for believing it to have been administered, while in a large number of these cases the examination indicated that the real cause of death was not poison but some ordinary disease. In 67 of the 110 cases the poison detected was inorganic, in the remaining 43 it was organic: of the former class of poisons arsenic and mercury compounds were by far the most popular, accounting together for 60 of the cases; one person succeeded in killing himself with potassium permanganate though whether he intended to produce a fatal result was doubtful: among organic poisons aconite was the favourite being employed in 20 cases; atropine, strychnine, oleander, opium and ganja resin were also used. In 93 cases of suspected animal poisoning out of 125 examined poison was detected: the number of animals reported to have died was 79. Six hundred and two articles were examined for stains in connection with 144 cases: in 88 cases blood was detected.

Animal poisoning.

Stains.

Miscellaneous.

440. There was a considerable increase in the number of miscellaneous medico-legal analyses conducted: the cases in connection with which the analyses were made include breaches of the Abkári Act, counterfeit-coining, incendiarism by throwing phosphorus on a thatched roof, and destroying a person's eye by pouring nitric acid into it.

General Analyses.

441. Many general analyses were also made, mostly for different departments of Government. The Board of Revenue sent 343 toddy residues, the Customs 168 articles, while the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the Jail department also forwarded samples for examination. The work done for private parties showed a decrease owing to the fact that in 1907 an abnormally large number of manganese ores were received for analysis.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1908–1909.)

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1908.)

442. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry were managed, as usual, by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry, who also managed Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital on behalf of the Madras Corporation. The receipts from all sources, excluding those of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, amounted to Rs. 24,035, of which Rs. 10,712 were contributed by Government, Rs. 6,635 were realised from

invested funds and Rs. 435 from private subscriptions and donations; the Corporation of Madras contributed Rs. 4,480 towards the management of Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Lying-in hospital. The income of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 5,143, of which Rs. 2,770 were spent in relieving paupers. Excluding these charges the expenditure on all the institutions under the Directors amounted to Rs. 24,910 against Rs. 22,299 in the previous year. The number of paupers in the Monegar Choultry averaged on each day 73·89 against 68·55 and the cost per head was As. 2–0·25 pie against As. 2–0·75 pie per day. In the Foundling Asylum the daily average number on relief was 9 against 4·75 in the previous year and the average cost was A. 1–1·5 pies against 11·9 pies last year. The average number of in-door paupers fed in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 30·69 and that of out-door paupers receiving one-fourth of a measure of rice daily was 98·55. The daily average cost of relieving each in-door and out-door pauper was A. 1–10$\frac{3}{4}$ pies and 7$\frac{3}{4}$ pies against As. 2–1 pie and 8$\frac{3}{4}$ pies respectively in the previous year.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

443. During the year the number of pauper inmates of the Triplicane Langerkhana declined from 9 to 5: those receiving a monthly allowance of rice also decreased in number from 149 to 139, and only 98 persons were being fed daily at the close of the year compared with 104 at its commencement. This slight curtailment of the activity of the institution is owing to the rise in the price of food stuffs, as a result of which the average cost of aid to each pauper per mensem increased from Rs. 1–12–4 to Rs. 1–14–9. During the year the institution disbursed altogether Rs. 5,860 and received Rs. 6,368, of which Rs. 6,000 was Government grant.

Miscellaneous.

444. Excluding dispensaries, there were in the Presidency 3,349 charitable institutions, with an income of over 12 lakhs of rupees during the year under report. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-one were maintained entirely by the general public, whose contributions in the shape of donations, subscriptions and endowments in land and money amounted to Rs. 7·13 lakhs. Three hundred and seventy-six institutions were supported by Government at a cost of Rs. 1·49 lakhs, 84 others were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 2·12 lakhs; the maintenance of the remaining 538 institutions costing about Rs. 1·82 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on the Local Boards. Classifying the institutions according to the objects to which their funds were devoted there were 2,361 institutions intended for travellers who were provided with accommodation and in many cases with cooked food or with raw rice and other supplies. Of these, 929 were exclusively for Hindus, 50 for Muhammadans and 1 for Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 1,381 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers, 331 institutions were maintained, of which 257 were restricted to Hindus, 20 to Muhammadans and 2 to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 52 were open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. There were 647 institutions, as compared with 598 last year, for the exclusive feeding and accommodation of Brahmins and Byragis (Hindu devotees). There were also 9 institutions for orphans and 1 for the support of lepers, the blind and deaf. The total number of persons aided during the year at all the charitable institutions was 12,645,276, and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 45,916 or about 1 in every thousand of the population of the Presidency.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1908–1909.)

445. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government at the close of the year was 6,935 compared with 6,646 in the previous year. The total number of appointments in superior service was 48,236 and the percentage of Muhammadans was therefore 14·38 against 14·10 and 13·95 in the two previous years. From these figures are excluded all appointments in the Public Works Department on Rs. 120 a year or less, as such appointments are not included in the superior service. According to the census of 1901, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·42, so that numerically Muhammadans held more than a proportionate share of appointments. But this disproportion existed mainly in the lower grades. Of appointments on Rs. 120 a year or less,

Muhammadans held 23·14 per cent., but in the higher grades their share of appointments was in most cases lower than their percentage to the total population and decreased as the value of the appointments increased. Of appointments worth from Rs. 121 to Rs. 250 per annum, they held 9·52 per cent., from Rs. 251 to Rs. 500 4·87 per cent., from Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 4·49 per cent., from Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,500 5·38 per cent., from Rs. 2,501 to Rs. 5,000 4·45 per cent., and above Rs. 5,000 only 1·14 per cent.

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